

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

1910

62-29
U.S. Pat. No. 1,111,111
THE MANGELSDORF BROS.



ATCHISON KANS.



1910
SEED BOOK

Radish—Crimson Giant.

35th
YEAR

The Mangelsdorf Bros. Co.

1875
1910

BUYING SEEDS BY MAIL.—HOW BEST TO ORDER AND REMIT.

CASH SHOULD ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS

Remittances should be made either in the form of an EXPRESS MONEY ORDER, P. O. MONEY ORDER, BANK DRAFT, OR REGISTERED LETTER, either of these are absolutely safe. POSTAGE STAMPS will also be accepted in payment of amounts not over \$2.00 and the larger denominations 5c, 10c, 15c, are preferred.

ALWAYS SIGN YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS PLAINLY.

Orders often reach us without name or address and in cases where the postmark is not legible, it is impossible to trace the sender.

USE THE ORDER SHEET accompanying this catalogue; this greatly facilitates our work.

WE PAY THE POSTAGE on all seeds by the packet, ounce and pound, but if BEANS, PEAS, or SWEET CORN by the pint or quart are desired by

mail, 10c per pint, 15c per quart additional must be sent to pay postage. All heavy seeds—Seed Corn, Implements, etc., except as noted in catalogue, must be sent by freight or express at customer's expense.

IN CASE OF ERROR OR OMISSIONS.—These should be reported promptly with full particulars.

NON-WARRANTY. All our seeds are selected with great care and we make every effort to have them just as represented. As absolute infallibility, however, is impossible, and the best of seeds sometimes fail through causes over which we have no control, it must be distinctly understood that we do not in any way warrant our seeds, and will not be responsible for the crop. Nevertheless, we are always ready to consider any well founded complaints, and should any seeds, through fault of ours, fail to give entire satisfaction, we stand ready to refund the price paid for them.

Address all Letters and Telegrams to

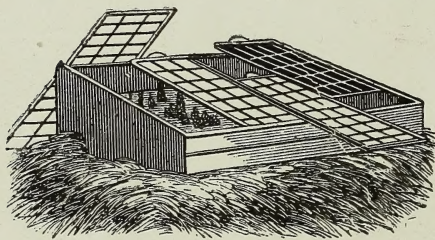
The Mangelsdorf Bros. Co.

(424 Commercial St.,
STORES (115 and 117 South Fifth Ave.,
(1038 to 1042 West Main St.

Atchison, Kansas.

HOW TO MAKE AND CARE FOR A HOT-BED

MAKING THE FRAME



If it can be done, the hot-bed should be given a southern exposure so that all the sunlight possible may be obtained. This is important, as plant growth depends as much on sunlight as on heat or moisture. The frame can be made to any required size, but one 3x6 feet will generally be sufficiently large to grow all the plants needed for a family garden. The sash or glass cover may be made to order by any carpenter or ordinary window sash, which can be purchased at any lumber yard, may be used. Having secured the sash, construct the frame accordingly. It can be made in a short time and at small cost. It is simply a wooden box made of one-inch boards placed on edge and on which the sash is fitted snugly; no bottom is necessary. The front, or south side, of the frame should be made of boards eight inches wide and the back, or north side, at least four inches higher. This provides sufficient slope to shed rain, and secures the full benefit of the sun.

PREPARING THE MANURE

FRESH horse manure containing a good part of straw or hay bedding is the best heating material; it should not be over six weeks old, and should be forked over several times and shaken apart and re-stacked, the object being to get the entire pile into a uniform heat. If dry, it must be watered to start fermentation. When the manure is ready for use, spread it over the ground making the bed two feet larger each way than the size of the frame. Shake out each forkfull carefully and tramp it down solid until the bed of manure is about two feet high, solid and compact; now put on the frame and cover the manure with a layer of three inches of rich, fine, moist soil, spreading it even and level and bank up the outside with earth to within six inches of the top on all side. In a few days the bed will become very hot and the temperature will run up to 110 or 120 degrees, but in a few days more will fall to 90 degrees and is then ready to receive the seed. If the seed is sown before the intense heat and steam have passed off, it will surely be spoiled and fail to grow; great care should be used regarding this.

CARE OF THE BED

In very cold weather the sash may be covered with an old carpet or mats to keep out the cold, which should be removed every morning to admit the sunlight. Admit air to the bed every bright, warm day; this can easily be done by raising one end of the sash and placing a block under it. The air should be closed off as soon as it becomes the least bit chilly. Water when the soil becomes dry, every day if necessary. Close up the bed early in the evening to retain the heat. As the weather becomes warmer, remove the sash entirely during the middle of the day. The object is to obtain strong, stalky plants with healthy, dark green leaves. If air is not given regularly, the plants will grow rank, weak and thin, and usually die when set out.

TRANSPLANTING

The best time for setting out plants is in the evening. In removing them from the seed bed, great care should be used to avoid injuring the roots, and it is best to water the beds thoroughly just before pulling the plants. Set the plants carefully and press the soil about the roots firmly. Water well, and after watering cover the surface with dry soil to prevent evaporation. If the sun becomes hot enough to burn or wither the plants, they should be shaded a few days, until the roots take a firm hold in the soil and begin to grow. In setting out plants, be sure to make holes sufficiently large and spread the roots carefully. Do not double up the roots in a small space and expect them to grow.

Novelties and Specialties

PREMIUM. Free to Our Customers



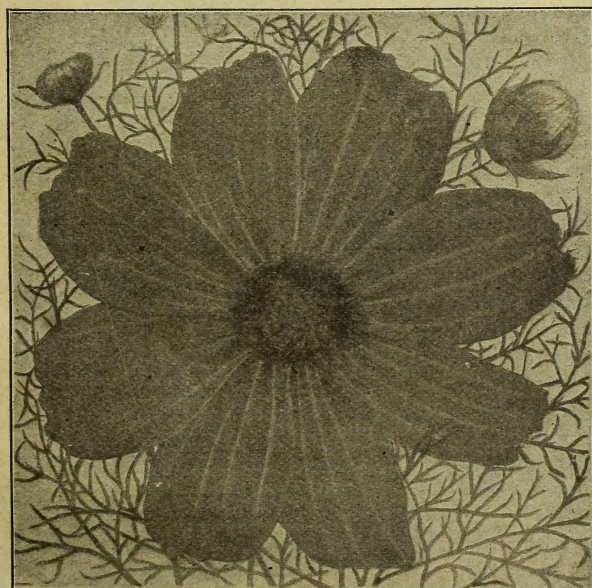
WE take pleasure in offering to our customers our Superb Collection. This assortment represents the very highest types of perfection in their respective classes. For every \$2.00 order and over sent us selected from this catalogue remitted for at regular catalogue prices, we will include our Superb Collection absolutely free. If this Collection is wanted as a premium we cannot allow the selection of extra flower seed packets as shown on page 45. For each additional dollar's worth of flower seeds selected in packets our offer on page 45 holds good.

The Superb Collection embraces the following sorts:

One Packet Sweet Corn, Peep O'Day.	For description see page 19.
One Packet Lettuce, May King.	" " 4.
One Packet Beans, Brittle Wax.	" " 10.
One Packet Cucumber, Emerald.	" " 20.
One Packet Musk Melon, Defender.	" " 26.
One Packet Tomato, Spark's Earliana.	" " 42.

To those wanting the Collection only, we will mail to any address postpaid on receipt of twenty-five cents.

THE GIGANTIC ORCHID FLOWERING COSMOS



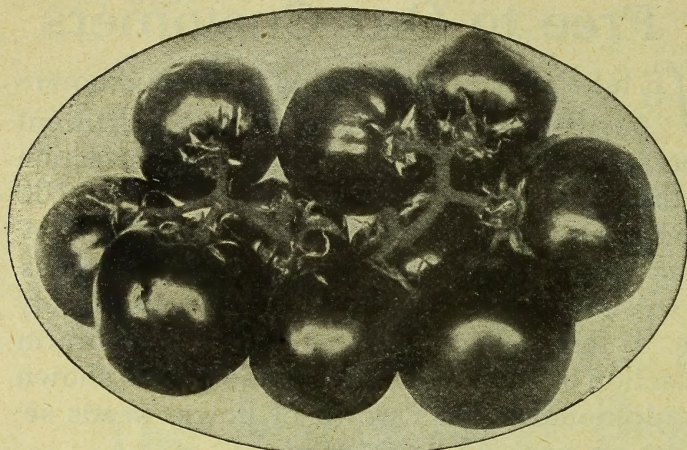
Lady Lenox

This gigantic Cosmos is the forerunner of an entirely new race of Cosmos. It is of extraordinary size and beauty. Visitors to the floral exhibitions last autumn were enraptured with its size and magnificent color.

Size of flower 4 to 5 inches in diameter; color, a delightful shell pink, lighting up beautifully at night; form of flower, oval petals of splendid substance, forming a perfectly circular flower which when cut lasts an unusual length of time in water; habit of plant, strong and vigorous, growing 6 to 7 feet high. Flowers may be cut with any length of stem up to 5 feet. Pkt. 10¢.

Livingston's New Coreless Tomato

The most perfect shaped canning variety ever produced. Large size, globe shaped, full at stem end, bright red, a strong grower and big cropper.



Here is another one of those magnificent globe shaped tomatoes, the new type that is fast superseding the old flat and wrinkled varieties.

All markets requiring a bright red sort will be pleased with the Livingston's New Coreless. In shape it is almost round, being of about the same diameter each way as shown in our illustration. The depression in the stem end has been almost eliminated, making it the most profitable variety for canning, owing to a very small amount of waste. It is immensely productive, clusters of four to seven fruits are produced at six to eight inches apart along the stem. All of the fruits are of marketable size, and many of them are quite large, twelve to fifteen ounces. A grand, good

slicing variety; the seed cells being surrounded by bright red, heavy, meaty and delicious flesh which is always free from any hard green core. It is slightly more acid than the Livingston's Globe. It ripens on all sides and right up under the stem all at the same time.

The strong outside and inner walls of flesh of the Livingston's Coreless render it a very firm fruit and one of the best for long distance hauling or shipping.

Every Canner, Market Gardener or lover of good tomatoes certainly cannot miss it in trying liberally a variety so strongly endorsed by the Livingstons. Pkt. 15¢, oz. 50¢, lb. \$7.00.

New Sweet Corn

GOLDEN BANTAM—Very Early and Hardy

Any improvement in the quality or advancement in the earliness of this most excellent vegetable, meets with instant popular favor. The first appearance of roasting ears on the market is awaited eagerly and hailed with delight by the lover of Sweet Corn. They are bought readily, regardless of price and with little consideration as to quality or size. No matter how small the ears, if they are the first on the market they sell quickly.

In "Golden Bantam" we have a variety that is not only extremely early—but of very fine quality as well—its hardy nature permits a very early planting. In habit of growth it is quite distinct. The stalks grow only three or four feet high and may be planted very closely. If in rows, six inches apart is not too close. It is remarkably prolific; sometimes as many as five ears are produced on a single stalk. The well formed ears are about six inches long, of just the right size. The quality is surprising. Generally, extra early sweet corn has little besides its earliness to recommend it, but, "Golden Bantam" is so sweet, tender and juicy, that many who try it discard all other sorts and plant this only, putting in successive crops of it at intervals of a few weeks to provide a constant supply during the season.

Prices: By mail, postpaid, pkt. 5¢, pint 25¢, quart 40¢; by express or freight, pint 15¢, quart 25¢, gal. 80¢, bu. \$5.00.



New Sunflower
RED
PERENNIAL



THE sensation of the season—a genuine red sunflower. The plant grows 5 to 6 feet high, producing immense flowers 4 to 10 inches in diameter. Very beautiful for cutting and decorative purposes. Pkt. 20¢.

Two New Grand Sweet Peas

WHITE SPENCER

PRIMROSE SPENCER



A single flower of the new White Spencer.

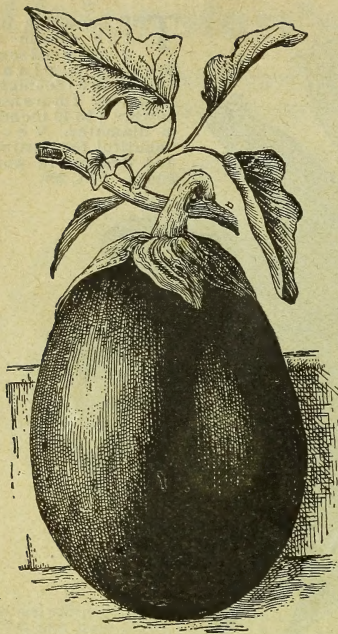
Produces in the greatest profusion flowers of enormous size that are absolutely pure white. It is white seeded and comes true to the Countess Spencer type. The standard is decidedly waved, crinkled and fluted. The standard measures from one and three-quarters to two inches across by one and three-eighths in depth. The vines are most vigorous in growth, with heavy foliage, and attain a height of from ten to twelve feet. Pkt. 10¢, oz. 20¢.



A single flower of Primrose Spencer.

This is a fitting companion to *White Spencer*. The vine is equally as thrifty and free flowering, but slightly shorter in growth, attaining a height of eight to nine feet. The flowers are well placed on strong, thick stems, ten to twelve inches long, and are borne never less than three flowers, and sometimes four flowers, to the stem. The standard measures one and three-quarters to nearly (if not quite) two inches across by about one and one-quarter inches deep. The color is a pronounced primrose or creamy yellow throughout both standard and wings. Pkt. 10¢, oz. 20¢.

One packet of each of above Two New Sweet Peas, 15c, postpaid.



Black Beauty Egg Plant.

BLACK BEAUTY. NEW EGG PLANT

The earliest of all large-fruited Egg Plants; ten days to two weeks earlier than the New York Purple, but not quite as large as this sort.

The plants branch freely, forming strong, upright bushes, well set with the large, handsome fruits. The color is rich, shiny, purplish black. It is entirely free from spines. Because of its quick development, seeds may be sown in the open ground and the plants grown without the use of a hot bed. A valuable sort for the market gardener and home garden. Pkt. 10¢, ½ oz. 20¢, oz. 30¢.



New Lettuce "May King."

NEW LETTUCE "MAY KING"

The list of Lettuce seems endless and any additions superfluous and useless but for a really first-class introduction like this, even the long list of varieties must make room.

"May King" comes from Germany where it has created quite a sensation among the most prominent gardeners and on the largest vegetable markets. It is cultivated for the markets of Berlin and other large cities with great pecuniary success.

The great value of this new sort, which places it above all others, is its surprising rapid growth, its large size, weight and tenderness. Either forced in the hotbed or sown in the open ground, it becomes ready for use and produces a crop quicker than any other sort heretofore known. It is not very particular as to soil, succeeds almost any where and can be sown very early. Its hardy nature enables it to stand cold weather that would kill other sorts.

The heads of "May King" are uniformly large, of globular shape, hard and solid. The leaves are light green, with delicate ribs; the inner leaves are of a clear yellow color, very tender and of fine mild flavor. It will prove an indispensable sort for both the private garden or for market. Prices: Pkt. 10¢, oz. 15¢, ¼ lb. 50¢.



Musk Melon. Hoodoo.

Musk Melon Hoodoo

An Improved Type

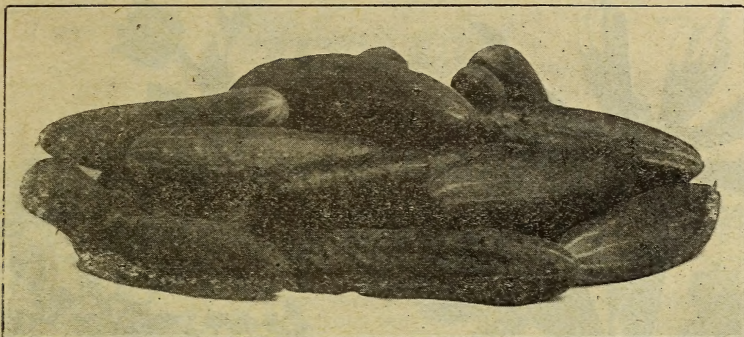
The flesh is of fine grain and of the sweetest flavor. The size is just right, so that it may be served cut in halves. The color is a deep orange and the flesh extremely thick.

The plant is very vigorous and wonderfully prolific.

As a shipper it is unexcelled, and brings the top price on any market. Uniformity of growth is another strong feature.

Pkt. 10¢, oz. 25¢, lb. \$2.50.

Cucumber. Davis Perfect



One of the grandest cucumbers introduced in many years.
Of the Long White Spine type.

Since the introduction of this cucumber it has grown so in popularity that it is regarded as the leader of its type. This long dark green sort produces wonderfully, besides resisting the blight better than most varieties.

Pkt. 10¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50¢, lb. \$1.50.

Welsh Onions. For Pulling Green



This variety does not form a bulb, but like the common *Winter* or *Egyptian Onion*, is used as a green bunching onion. The plants are perennials and quite hardy, remaining in the ground for years with but slight protection. The onions are far better in quality than the common sort, much milder, sweeter and more tender. Market gardeners who grow them. have a monopoly of the early market. The common, coarse and strong *Winter Onions* are worthless by comparison and will not sell where the *Welsh Onions* can be obtained. We have the white and red.

Pkt. 5¢, oz. 25¢, 2 oz. 40¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70¢.

We call special attention to the following, all of which we consider of great merit and worthy of particular attention:

KHERSON OATS, page 7.

ALFALFA, page 8.

CUCUMBER, "DAVIS PERFECT," this page.

RADISH, "CRIMSON GIANT" and "ICICLE," p. 36.

SEED CORN, our tested and selected grade, pages 56-57-58.

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS, page 55.

POULTRY FOOD DEPARTMENT, page 70.

THE BARKER WEEDER AND MULCHER, for which we are the exclusive agents in this section. Page 71.

STANDARD BRAND, Grass, Clover and Farm Seeds. In making up this grade

we select only lots of high purity and strong growth, lots that are quite free from obnoxious weeds of any kind. We have exceptional facilities for doing this as we are large recleaners and shippers, handling hundreds of cars each season. Our warehouses are equipped with the latest machinery for the proper grading and cleaning of the various Field Seeds. Please observe our very moderate prices on these high qualities. Pages 59 to 63.



A FEW NOVELTIES IN FLOWER SEEDS

All Bloom the First Summer From Seed

All of the Easiest Culture

New Caliopsis—GOLDEN RAY



"Golden Ray."—
New Caliopsis.

The caliopsis is one of the most free flowering and lasting of all summer flowers. This new sort is remarkably pretty. The centers of the flowers are a dark purplish brown and the petals, or leaflets a bright golden yellow. Pkt. 10¢.



Nicotiana glauca.

Solanum Seafortheanum



Solanum Seafortheanum.

A fine climber of rapid growth with pretty foliage of dark green and large graceful drooping clusters of delicate lilac flowers. It grows 10 to 15 feet and blooms freely the first summer from seed. Pkt. 10¢.

New Variegated Four O'Clock Or Marvel of Peru.

The old-fashioned Four O'Clock is too well known to require a description here. This new sort has beautiful variegated foliage the deep green leaves being mottled and blotched with white. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5¢.

Kochia Trichophylla.

Also Called Summer Cypress.

A quick growing annual, growing 2½ feet high. It is very easily grown from seed, and forms close, dense bushes. Pkt. 5¢.

Nicotiana glauca

It is of the easiest culture, comes perfectly true from seed, and blooms freely and continuously the first year in all kinds of soil and situation. Pkt. 10¢.

Adlumia cirrhosa. (Mountain Fringe.)

This perennial is a beautiful climber, having a feathery foliage resembling the Maiden Hair Fern. The flowers are rose colored, borne in great profusion. Splendid for porch or trellis. Pkt. 10¢, 3 for 25¢.

Zinnia. (Double Lilliput or Fairy Zinnia.)

This is one of the most charming annuals. The plants grow about 15 inches high and are very compact, blooming all summer long and until late in the fall. The flowers are tiny and very double. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10¢, 3 for 25¢.

Tom Thumb Snapdragon.

(Antirrhinum.)

These beautiful perennials are easily raised from seed, blooming by mid-summer if sown early, and if cut freely will bloom continuously until fall.

The advantage of the Tom Thumb variety over the tall growing sorts, you can cut them back in September, put them in pots and have an abundance of flowers in the house all winter. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10¢, 3 for 25¢.

SPECIAL OFFER

For 50¢ we will mail one packet each of the above eight sorts, postpaid.



New Oats. "Kherson"

A New Variety giving exceptionally good results. Especially adapted for planting in the West, throughout the States of Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma. It outyields the Red Texas, is earlier and more salable.

Although the great corn producing states are the largest producers of oats as well, it is a curious fact that the yield per acre in these states is not high. To produce well in this section an oats should mature early, before the hot dry season sets in and should not run to straw. These two requirements are combined to a remarkable degree in this new sort. The KHERSON Oats, like the hard winter wheat now so generally grown throughout Kansas and Oklahoma, and Speltz, which is rapidly becoming one of our standard grains, was introduced from Russia and from a section of that country having a soil and climate very similar to that of our Western plains, except that it is subjected to even greater extremes of heat and cold, and is more uncertain as to rainfall.

It has been tested at the Nebraska station for a period of six or seven years, and these tests indicate that it is earlier, yields better, and, with the possible exception of the Red Texas, weighs heavier than any other variety. It has steadily outyielded the Red Texas, and is from ten days to two weeks earlier.

In 1900 it yielded at the rate of 52 3/5 bushels per acre on a trial plot of a little more than two acres. In 1901 it showed remarkable drouth resisting qualities. In 1902 it was ahead of all other sorts and stood up well, when most other sorts lodged so badly that the yield could not be determined. In 1903 it yielded at the rate of sixty-eight bushels per acre, ten and one-half bushels more than the Red Texas, its nearest competitor, and ripened a week earlier than that sort.

In 1901, 1902, and 1903, seed was sent to prominent farmers in all parts of Nebraska, and the general report is very flattering indeed. J. R. Lang, of Sherman County, Nebraska, reports a yield of **112 bushels per acre in 1903**, forty bushels better than other oats.

Anton Kuska, Fillmore County, Nebraska, raised 86 bushels per acre in 1902.

In Kansas, also, wherever tried, it has given excellent results. At the Manhattan Experiment Station for three years it has given an average yield of 43.3 bushels per acre against an average of 39 bushels of the Red Texas, heretofore regarded as the only oats that could be profitably grown in the state.

At the Fort Hayes Branch Station, in Western Kansas, situate in what is known as the arid belt of this state, a dozen different varieties have been tested. In 1904 the KHERSON yielded forty-five and three tenths bushels per acre, nearly twice as much as any other variety tested.

It is a vigorous, hardy grower, with very short, strong, stiff straw. The leaves are very broad, exposing a large surface. The straw is soft, and because of the broad leaves, almost equal to hay for feeding. The heads are branching or spreading, that is, it is not a side oats. The berry is light yellow in color, small but very numerous and has a thin hull. The oats are exceptionally plump and heavy, in which respect, as well as in yield per acre, they have surpassed all other oats at the Nebraska Experiment Station.

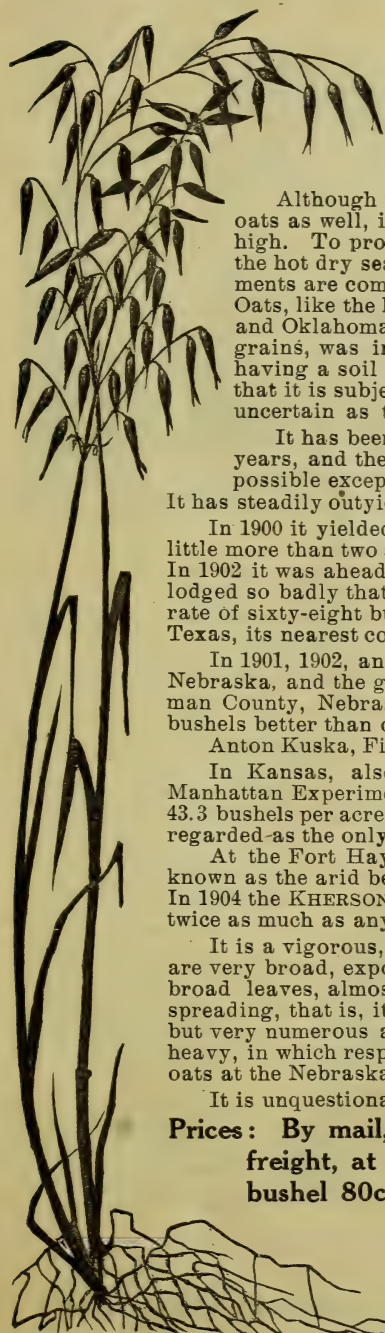
It is unquestionably the best variety for the West yet introduced.

Prices: By mail, postpaid, per lb. 15c, 2 lbs. 25c. By express or freight, at purchaser's expense, peck 25c, half bushel 45c, bushel 80c, 5 bushels \$3.75, 10 bushels \$7.25.

Special Prices on large quantities.

We are in position to quote low delivered prices in car lots, including also Speltz, Seed Corn, etc., if desired. Large buyers will do well to write us.

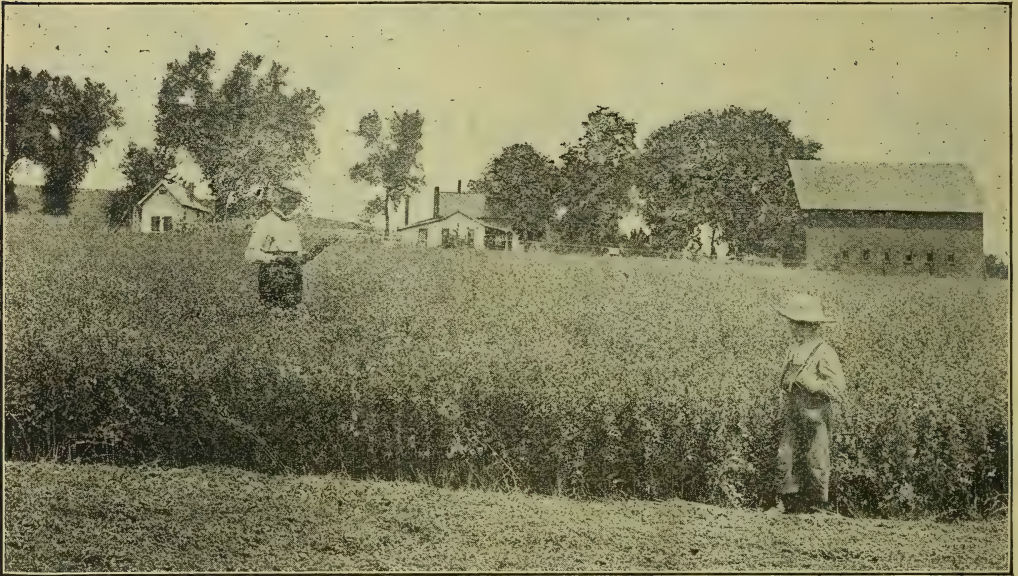
Try New Oats "Kherson"



ALFALFA OR LUCERN

(*Medicago sativa*)

An Absolute Necessity in the West for the Cheapest Production of Beef, Pork, Mutton, Honey and Milk



A second cutting of Alfalfa (July 28), sown the preceding September.

Illustration from Coburn's "The Book of Alfalfa," published by Orange Judd Company, New York.

ONCE a good stand is secured it will last for ten to fifteen years, gives three to six cuttings per year yielding from three to four tons of splendid hay per acre, besides increasing the fertility of the soil; equal to Red Clover. Alfalfa sold or fed will return a higher net cash income per acre year by year than any other field crop. It can profitably form the greater part of the feed for mature horses, cattle, sheep and swine, and is the cheapest for securing rapid growth of colts, calves, lambs and pigs. Both green and dry, it is a valuable feed for poultry. For milch cows it is indispensable. An acre of alfalfa cut green and fed twice daily, will support five milch cows without the addition of any other feed.

F. D. COBURN Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, in his book on Alfalfa, shows that it is a profitable crop in at least twenty-one States and Territories.

In Kansas during the past ten years the acreage has increased from less than 100,000 acres to over one million acres. With the exception of three or four counties in the extreme Southwestern part of the State, there is not a county in which Alfalfa is not successfully grown in Kansas and under a wide range of soil and rainfall.

In general, it may be stated that land that will produce good crops of corn one year with another is adapted for growing Alfalfa. The soil must be deep, neither underlaid by hard sub-soil, through which the roots cannot penetrate nor by permanent water too close to the surface. Under most conditions it does best where permanent water is twenty to thirty feet below the surface. In loose, well-drained land, however, it often does well where it is much closer. The soil should be rich, in good tilth and free from weeds. In securing a stand of Alfalfa the seed bed is the most important factor. The land must be deeply plowed and pulverized, well settled and compact and saturated with moisture, so as to bring up the seed quickly and force growth. Sowing may be done either in the spring or fall. Twenty pounds of clean seed are recommended to sow an acre. For hay one crop may be cut the first year, and thereafter it should be mowed whenever it commences to bloom.

"Alfalfa is the oldest plant known to man; it is the most valuable forage plant ever discovered. It has not been appreciated in the Eastern part of the United States until the last five years. We are now growing it successfully in every state of the Union, and I believe it is safe to say in every agricultural county in the United States it is being grown with success. Two weeks ago I secured a picture of a field of Alfalfa in South Carolina that was sowed over sixty-nine years ago. It was still in pretty good condition. I know of another field in New York State sowed forty-five years ago, and one in Minnesota that was sowed thirty-three years ago. All over the West are thousands of fields of Alfalfa that were sowed twenty-five years ago that are still yielding large crops. In Wisconsin Alfalfa yields three crops of hay a year, and in Texas, four and five large crops. In Southern California, below sea-level, where they never have frost, they cut Alfalfa eleven times a year, and in Texas, south of the Rio Grande, they cut it nine times a year.

Alfalfa does not exhaust the soil. Nitrogen is the soil's important element, and the one most liable to give out; the one the farmer is called upon to supply first. Alfalfa does not ask the farmer for nitrogen at all, because it can get its nitrogen out of the atmosphere, four fifths of the atmosphere consists of nitrogen. Ordinarily plants cannot make use of nitrogen at all; the roots of the Alfalfa will leave in the soil eight or ten times as much nitrogen as was there before. The farmer who plants Alfalfa, clover or peas does not have to get the nitrogen from the fertilizer factories. I know one farmer who for the past eight years has made an average of eight and one half tons per acre of Alfalfa on irrigated land in the State of Washington. I have heard of other men that produced twelve tons an acre in Southern Texas on irrigated land. It would hardly be possible to produce that much on land that is not irrigated because the rain does not come to order.

I have lived ten years in a country where the horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and chickens eat Alfalfa hay, or green alfalfa, the year round. It is the richest hay food known. Eleven pounds of it is worth as much for feeding purposes as ten pounds of bran."—PROFESSOR SPILLMAN.

OUR ALFALFA IS THE HIGHEST GRADE OBTAINABLE OF HIGH PURITY AND STRONG GROWTH

Prices for Best Re-Cleaned Seed: By mail postpaid. Lb. 30¢; by express or freight, lb. 25¢, 10 lbs. \$2.25; 20 lbs., enough for one acre, \$4.00; bu (60 lbs.) \$10.50.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR LARGE QUANTITIES

VEGETABLE SEEDS

General List of Well Known Standard Varieties.

Our List of Vegetable Seeds

embraces all the Well Known, Standard Varieties, and such of the newer sorts as have proven of value. * * *

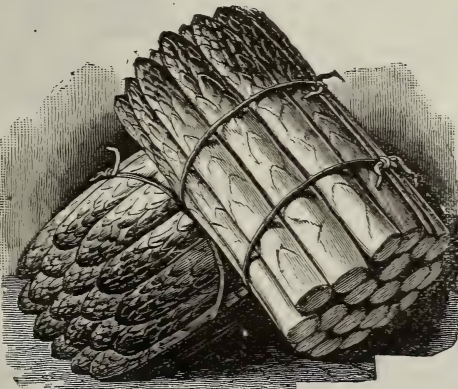
There is an endless number of new varieties introduced each year, and it is impossible for any one seedsman to give each a place in his catalogue. In the following pages we have listed only varieties as are the best types of the class they represent, and have proven satisfactory in our soils and climate.

ASPARAGUS

Asparagus is one of the earliest and most profitable of spring vegetables. No family garden should be without its asparagus bed. A bed of about 100 plants will furnish an abundant supply for an ordinary family.

Conover's Colossal—The standard variety. Very productive. Shoots of largest size and excellent quality. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 15¢, lb. 40¢.

Columbian Mammoth White—A new sort, producing very large, thick, white shoots, free from any green color. A pure white asparagus of largest size. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 15¢, lb. 50¢.



Conover's Colossal.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

STRONG TWO-YEAR-OLD ROOTS

We recommend planting the roots as two years' time is saved by doing so.

Roots per 100, \$1.00; by express or freight at purchaser's expense.

BEANS. Dwarf or Bush

CULTURE—For the best crops, beans require good, rich soil and frequent hoeing. The young plants are very tender and cannot withstand even slight frost. The seed should not be planted until the soil has become well warmed and all danger of frost is over. Spade or plow deeply and plant in rows two feet apart, scattering the seed about three inches apart in the row and cover two inches deep. Hoe frequently, but never when the foliage is damp from dew or rain. Hoeing should be done shallow, so that the roots are not injured.

The harder green podded sorts as *Mohawk*, *Stringless Green Pod*, *Early Valentine*, are the first to be planted, followed by the *Valentine Wax*, *Black Wax*, *Improved Golden Wax*, *Davis' Kidney Wax*, *Wardwell's Kidney Wax*, makes broad, handsome pods, and is excellent to grow for main crop for market or canning. Beans may be planted up to within six weeks of frost. One quart of seed will plant one hundred feet of row.

GREEN-PODDED SORTS

Stringless Green Pod—As its name implies, this new sort is perfectly stringless at all stages of growth. It is the only Dwarf Green-Podded Bean in cultivation that is always absolutely stringless at all stages of growth, and we recommend it highly. It is extremely early, becoming fit for use about six weeks from planting; is vigorous and hardy, and can be planted early; often ready for picking two weeks ahead of the *Valentine*, and fully its equal in quality. The pods are long, straight fleshy and thick, of superior quality and flavor, tender and brittle; immensely productive. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 15¢, qt. 25¢, gal. 80¢, bu. \$6.00.



Stringless Green Pod.

All Bush and Pole Beans except Limas are sold basis 60 lbs. to the bushel.

BEANS. Dwarf or Bush

Bountiful—New green-podded bush bean. A distinct and very superior variety. It is very prolific and a continuous bearer. One of the first in the spring and the last in the fall. Absolutely stringless, very tender, and of delicious flavor. The plant is of remarkably vigorous and thrifty growth; practically rust and mildew proof. It is very hardy, extremely early and bears continuously for several weeks. The beautiful, rich, green pods are produced in great abundance. They are of immense size, flat and very broad; solid and meaty and have a delicious flavor distinctly their own. Quite free from strings and tough fibre until maturity. We consider it the best flat-podded, green, bush bean so far introduced. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 15¢, qt. 25¢, gal. 90¢, bu. \$6.50.

Improved Red Valentine—One of the best, and the standard green-podded sort. Very productive and one of the earliest. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 15¢, qt. 25¢, gal. 75¢, bu. \$5.50.

Long Yellow Six Weeks—An old favorite. Early and productive. Pods long, flat and of good quality. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 15¢, qt. 25¢, gal. 75¢, bu. \$5.50.

Early Mohawk—Very hardy, can be planted very early and will stand a slight frost without apparent injury. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 15¢, qt. 25¢, gal. 75¢, bu. \$5.50.



Bountiful.

Shell or Navy Beans

Prolific Tree—Enormously productive; will yield fifty bushels of shelled beans per acre. The dry beans have the appearance of the common *White Navy*. The plant forms a strong upright tree, about twenty inches high, bearing the pods well up so that they do not touch the ground. Pkt. 5¢, pt. 10¢, qt. 20¢, gal. 60¢, bu. \$4.50.

Wax or Yellow-Podded Sorts

Prolific or Black Wax—An improvement on the old *Black Wax*; very early and productive. Pods of a rich, waxy color, tender and of excellent quality. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 15¢, qt. 25¢, gal. 80¢, bu. \$6.00.

Improved Rust-Proof Golden Wax—The standard variety for general use. Long, straight pods of a clear yellow color. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 15¢, qt. 25¢, gal. 80¢, bu. \$6.00.

Davis' Kidney Wax—Hardy, productive and free from rust. Pods long, flat, straight and handsome; a valuable variety for the market gardener and canner; a good shipper. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 15¢, qt. 25¢, gal. 90¢, bu. \$6.50.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax—The largest wax variety and one of the best. A strong grower; the long handsome pods are stringless, brittle, and of finest flavor. A heavy cropper, making it a very profitable sort for the market gardener. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 20¢, qt. 30¢, gal. \$1.00, bu. \$6.50.

Valentine Wax—The earliest of all wax beans. Similar in shape and form of growth to the *Green Valentine*, but the color is a rich, waxy yellow. Pods are round, meaty and almost stringless. A popular sort with market gardeners because of its extreme earliness and great productiveness. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 20¢, qt. 25¢, gal. 90¢, bu. \$7.00.



Brittle Wax.

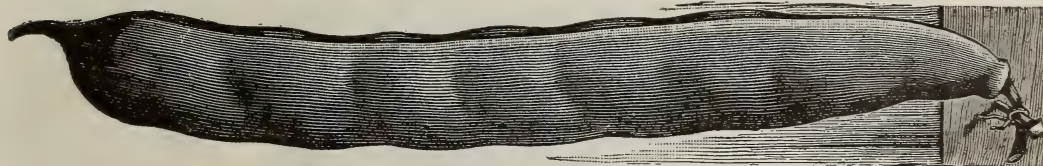
Jones' Stringless Wax—A new, round-podded sort that outyields them all. Plants are hardy and practically rust proof. If allowed to ripen the dry beans make excellent shell beans for winter use. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 20¢, qt. 30¢, gal. \$1.00, bu. \$7.00.

Pencil Pod Black Wax—A strong growing bush sort, about fifteen inches in height, with heavy and abundant foliage. The pods are of a light golden yellow color, almost round, very thick and meaty, and deeply ridged or saddlebacked; quite stringless and of fine flavor. It follows the *Prolific Black Wax* in earliness and is highly productive. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 15¢, qt. 25¢, gal. 80¢, bu. \$6.00.

Curries' Rustless Golden Wax—A black seeded sort of extreme earliness and great productiveness. Pods of moderate size, flat in shape, but of fine flavor; color a light golden yellow. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 15¢, qt. 25¢, gal. 80¢, bu. \$6.00.

Brittle Wax—A new bean. A very early and exceedingly prolific bush bean of superior quality and beautiful appearance. The plants are remarkably hardy and vigorous so that the seed can safely be planted early in the spring. The pods are very long, straight, quite round, very meaty and extremely stringless. In color they are a rich, waxy yellow. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 15¢, qt. 25¢, gal. 90¢, bu. \$7.00.

BEANS. Pole or Running

*Kentucky Wonder.*

Cut Short or Corn Hill—An old popular sort for planting among corn. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 15¢, qt. 25¢, gal. 75¢, bu. \$5.75

Kentucky Wonder Wax—The merits of the old Kentucky Wonder Pole Bean are well known, and in saying that this yellow-podded sort is even more prolific than its green-podded namesake, we give it a high recommendation indeed. It commences to bear when scarcely higher than the average bush variety and keeps on producing until killed by frost. It is a vigorous grower, one plant filling a pole with a mass of vines, densely loaded with the beautiful golden yellow pods. The pods are long and so thick and fleshy that they are frequently greater in thickness than in breadth; they are meaty, entirely stringless, and when cooked, of a delicious, rich, buttery flavor. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 20¢, qt. 35¢, gal. \$1.20.

Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead—Green podded, early and productive. Pods grow in large clusters and are very rich and tender, almost round, and sometimes nine and ten inches long. Excellent for snap beans. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 15¢, qt. 25¢, gal. 90¢, bu. \$6.25.

Lazy Wife—This variety has become immensely popular in all sections of the country. It is the best green-podded pole bean. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 15¢, qt. 25¢, gal. 80¢, bu. \$6.25.

Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry—Short, broad green pods, which become streaked with red when nearly ripe. As a shell bean, either green or dry, it cannot be surpassed in quality. The beans are large and easily shelled. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 15¢, qt. 25¢, gal. 75¢, bu. \$5.50.

Pole and Dwarf Limas



Burpee's Bush Lima—Grows eighteen to twenty inches high, forming a strong and vigorous bush, on which large pods are produced in great numbers. Beans very large, easily shelled, and of very finest quality. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 20¢, qt. 35¢, gal. \$1.00.

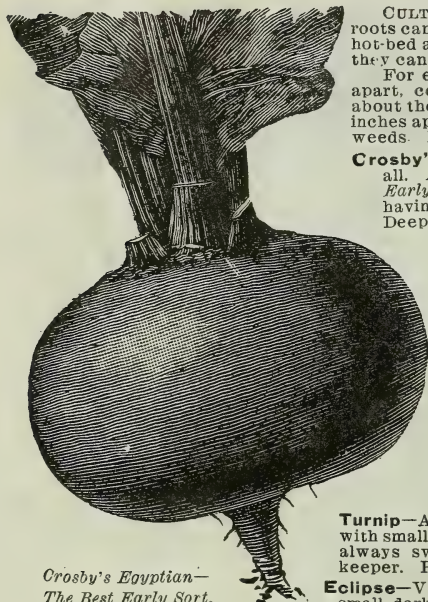
King of the Garden Pole Lima—The favorite tall growing sort. A vigorous grower; pods large and well filled with beans of rich flavor; a favorite with gardeners. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 20¢, qt. 30¢, gal. 90¢.

Henderson's Bush Lima—Of true bush form. Enormously productive. Beans small, but of excellent flavor. Pkt. 10¢; pt. 20¢, qt. 35¢, gal. \$1.00.

Ford's Mammoth Pole Lima—The pods are extra large, averaging about eight inches in length; completely filled with large, tender beans of finest quality and flavor. Enormously productive. Pods set early and continue in full bearing until cut down by frost. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 20¢, qt. 30¢, gal. 90¢.

If Beans are wanted by mail 10c per pt., and 15c per qt., must be added to pay postage. We pay the postage on packets. All Bush and Pole Lima Beans are sold basis 56 lbs. to the bushel.

BEET. Table Sorts



*Crosby's Egyptian—
The Best Early Sort.*

CULTURE—The beet thrives best in deep, rich, sandy soil; one which the roots can penetrate easily. For extra early use the seed may be sown in the hot-bed and the young plants set out in the open, trimming off the outerleaves; they can be transplanted easily in moist weather.

For early use spade or plow deeply, sow seeds in rows eighteen inches apart, covering one-half inch deep. If dry, the soil should be well firmed about the seed; when three or four leaves have developed thin out to four inches apart in the row, allowing the strongest to remain. Keep free from weeds. For main crop sow end of April. For winter use sow in June.

Crosby's Egyptian—The earliest of all. An improvement on the old *Early Egyptian*, being thicker and having a more desirable shape. Deep red color; small tops; flesh crisp and tender. A leading market variety for extra early use. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 25¢, lb. 70¢.

Detroit Dark Red—A first-class early sort for market or home use. Tops very small and will admit of close planting. The roots are round, smooth and of the deepest red color. Comes extra early, and is one of the best of all turnip beets. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 25¢, lb. 75¢.

Edman's Improved Blood Turnip—A very fine strain of turnip beet, with small tops and dark red roots. It is always sweet and tender and a good keeper. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 20¢, lb. 60¢.

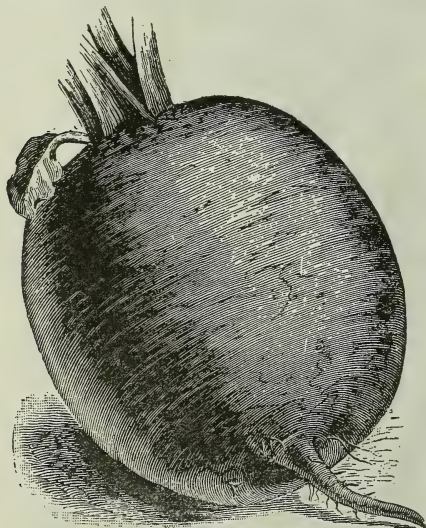
Eclipse—Very early, globe shaped, tops small, dark red flesh. When young, crisp, tender and sweet. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 20¢, lb. 60¢.

Extra Early Egyptian—Of flattened shape and dark red color, not large but extremely early. Of good quality when young and tender. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 20¢, lb. 60¢.

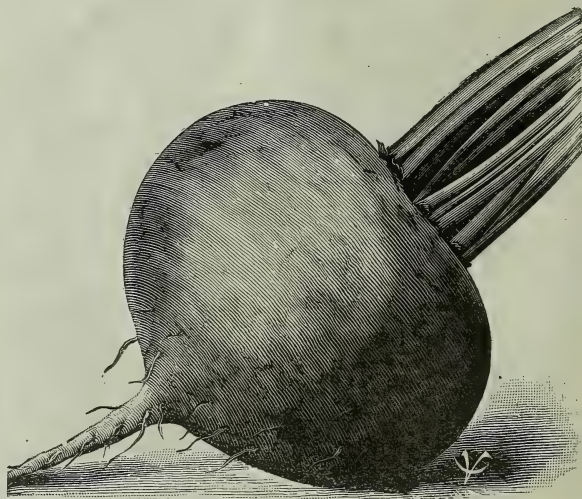
Early Blood Turnip—The old standard. A good summer and autumn variety. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 20¢, lb. 60¢.



Early Blood Turnip.



Crimson Globe.



Edman's Improved Blood Turnip.

Crimson Globe—This new sort from England is a most valuable introduction. It is an extremely handsome, second early or main crop beet, quite distinct, and we are thoroughly convinced of its value, either for private use or for market. The beets are of medium size, about three inches in diameter, handsome form, with a smooth, clean skin and small tap root. The leaves are small with very slender stems. The shape is always remarkably regular and uniform, so that when washed and bunched for market they are of very attractive appearance. The flesh is a deep purplish crimson; sweet and tender, and entirely free from stringiness. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 30¢, lb. 75¢.

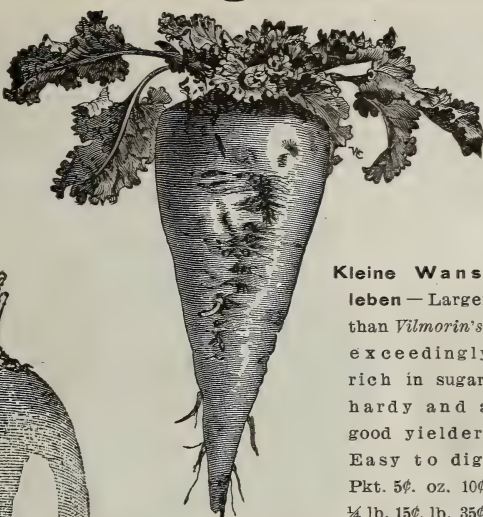
Half Long Blood—An excellent sort for winter use. Roots not as long as the *Long Dark Blood Red*, but considerably thicker; always smooth and handsome. Flesh sweet, tender, and of a dark red color. An excellent keeper. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 29¢, lb. 65¢.

Long Dark Blood Red—A good variety for keeping over winter. Flesh dark red, tender and sweet. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 20¢, lb. 50¢.

Our Seeds Are Thoroughly Tested and Reliable

BEET. For Sugar and Stock Feeding

Vilmorin's Improved Sugar Beet
—Roots grow below the surface. Very rich in sugar; will yield from ten to sixteen tons of roots per acre. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15¢, lb. 35¢.



Kleine Wansleben—Larger than *Vilmorin's*; exceedingly rich in sugar, hardy and a good yielder. Easy to dig. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15¢, lb. 35¢.

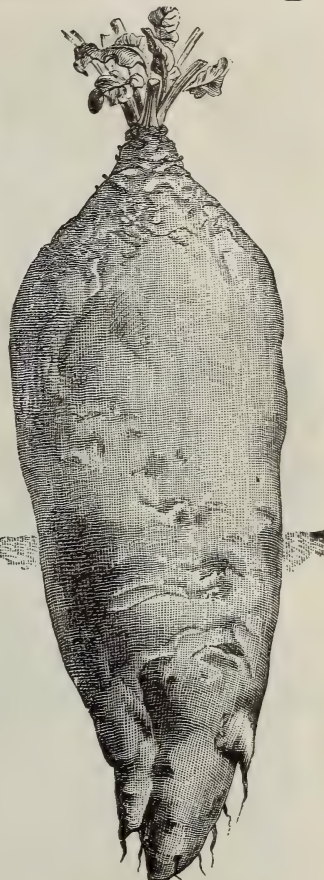
Kleine Wansleben.

MANGEL WURZEL.

Mammoth Long Red—Enormously productive and yields from fifty to seventy tons to the acre. The roots grow well above the ground and are easily dug. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15¢, lb. 35¢.

Golden Tankard—The leading yellow fleshed variety. Sweet and greedily eaten by all kinds of stock. Hardy and a good cropper. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15¢, lb. 35¢.

Great Dane Half Sugar Mangel—This splendid new sort is unquestionably the best ever offered. It was recently introduced from Denmark, a country famous for its dairy and cattle interests, and where root crops form the greater part of the winter feed for cattle. This sort has been carefully selected by years of experimenting, as the best variety in all respects. It is a cross between one of the hardy Mangel Wurzels and a rich sort of sugar beet. It not only retains the hardy and yielding qualities of the Mangels, but contains a high percentage of sugar, making a very palatable and nutritious food. It will easily yield



Mammoth Long Red.



Great Dane Half Sugar.

twenty-five tons per acre. The greater part of the root forms above the ground, making it easy to dig. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15¢, lb. 35¢, 5 lbs. \$1.25. Express prepaid.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

PARIS MARKET

A member of the cabbage family, but instead of forming a single large head the stem is covered with numerous small heads, each a perfect little cabbage about one inch in diameter. These are used in the same way as cabbage, but the flavor is more delicate and finer.

Its culture is easy; it should be handled in all respects like late or winter cabbage—the seed sown thickly in beds and the young plants set out when a few inches high. When the little heads begin to crowd each other, the leaves should be broken away to give them more room to develop. The variety above we consider the best. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50¢, lb. \$1.50.



Brussels Sprouts.

Our prices, except where noted, include postage. □

CABBAGE

CULTURE—Cabbage requires a rich, moist, heavy soil, and deep and frequent cultivation. For extra early use the seed may be sown in the fall during September, and young plants protected through the winter in cold frames, or sow the seed during January or February, very thinly and shallow in hot-beds. When the young plants have reached sufficient size, gradually harden them off by admitting air freely. Transplant to the open ground as soon as the ground works up well; prepare the soil to a good depth, making it loose and fine. Plant one by two feet and cultivate every two weeks. For late use sow the seed in fine soil during May or June. Sow the seed very thinly and not over one-fourth inch deep. The plants become weak and slender when sown thickly. When large enough set out fifteen inches apart in rows three feet apart and cultivate every week. Another easy method is to plant five or six seeds in a hill where they are to remain; after the plants have made three or four leaves pull out all but the strongest plant. When insects appear dust with *Slug Shot* or similar preparation.

Early Pointed Heads



Early Jersey Wakefield.

Early Jersey Wakefield—The best extra early variety; heads solid and of excellent quality. The standard early market garden variety. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, ¼ lb. 60¢, lb. \$1.75.

Extra Early Express—The earliest of all cabbage; heads fair sized and with few outside leaves, admitting of very close planting. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, ¼ lb. 40¢, lb. \$1.50.

Early Dwarf York—Very early; heads are small and heart shaped; firm and tender; its dwarf habit admits of close planting. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, ¼ lb. 35¢, lb. \$1.25.

Charleston or Large Wakefield—Only a few days later than the *Jersey Wakefield*; much larger and not so pointed. Uniformly large and solid. A great favorite with gardeners because of its large size and fine quality. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, ½ lb. 65¢, lb. \$1.50.

Early Winningstadt—An excellent variety for general use; very hardy and a sure header; the heads are hard, conical shape, and keep well summer or winter; it will succeed where most varieties would fail. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, ¼ lb. 45¢, lb. \$1.50.

Extra Early Flat Head Sort



Early Spring.

Early Spring—As early as the earliest. Fine, large, flat heads. A money maker for the market gardener. As early as the *Wakefield* and much more productive; an extra early flat headed variety of recent introduction. It has a short stem and but few outside leaves, admitting of very close planting. Fine, large, solid heads, of finest quality. There is always a preference for flat cabbage, and this variety is sure to prove a ready seller. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, ¼ lb. 70¢, lb. \$2.00.

Second Early or Summer Sorts



Fottler's Improved Brunswick.

Fottler's Improved Brunswick—A first-class variety; very popular with market gardeners. Plants exceedingly short stemmed. The heads are large, decidedly flat and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, ¼ lb. 50¢, lb. \$1.50.

Henderson's Early Summer—A favorite variety for family and market. Very early, large flat heads. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, ¼ lb. 50¢, lb. \$1.50.

Allhead Early—The finest strain of summer cabbage in cultivation, fully one-third larger than any other early sort. The deep flat heads are remarkably solid, and uniform in shape, size and color; compact and of very best quality; a popular and very profitable variety. Our seed is the finest grown, and cannot be surpassed. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, ¼ lb. 60¢, lb. \$2.00.



All Seasons.

All Seasons—An excellent summer cabbage for general cultivation. Very popular in the eastern markets, stands dry weather and the hot suns to a remarkable extent. Extra large, round, solid, flat heads of first-class quality. A good keeper. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, ¼ lb. 65¢, lb. \$2.00.

Early Flat Dutch—This well known and popular variety considered by many to be the best second early sort; large, flat, solid heads of excellent quality. Does not burst easily. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, ¼ lb. 40¢, lb. \$1.50.

Late or Winter Varieties



Hollander or Dutch Winter.

Hollander or Dutch Winter—Hard and solid as a rock; stands cold and drouth that would destroy other sorts. The best variety to keep over winter for spring sales. It is very hardy and will stand drouth, heat or excessive moisture better than any other cabbage. The heads are extremely hard and heavy, and of very fine quality. It will keep solid and tender until late in spring. Finest grown seed. Pkt. 5¢. oz. 25¢. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75¢. lb. \$2.50.

Large Late Drumhead—Enormous heads, solid and of good quality. Pkt. 5¢. oz. 20¢. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40¢. lb. \$1.25.

Autumn King—Mammoth heads, and the largest of all cabbage; it often reaches a weight of twenty-five pounds. Crisp and white. A good keeper. Pkt. 5¢. oz. 20¢. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60¢. lb. \$2.00.



Mammoth Red Rock.

Premium Flat Dutch—The standard variety, a sure header and a good keeper. Many gardeners depend entirely on this variety for winter cabbage. Pkt. 5¢. oz. 20¢. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50¢. lb. \$1.50.

Surehead—A popular sort for main crop, never fails to form uniformly large, solid heads, which are tender and of fine sweet flavor. An excellent keeper and a good shipper. Pkt. 5¢. oz. 20¢. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50¢. lb. \$1.50.



Premium Flat Dutch.



St. Louis Late Market.

St. Louis Late Market—A late main crop or winter variety, which has been the means of increasing the profits of thousands of growers. The heads are large and unusually solid and heavy. Good sized heads can be cut as early as any main crop sort, but one of its chief merits is that it continues to grow long after other sorts have matured. It gets bigger and better the longer it stands; even after maturing it will stand for weeks without bursting, and it keeps splendidly during the winter. Pkt. 10¢. oz. 30¢. 2 oz. 50¢. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80¢. lb. \$2.50.

RED CABBAGE

Early Dutch Dark Red—Largely used for pickling. Early and hardy and a good keeper. Pkt. 5¢. oz. 20¢. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60¢. lb. \$1.75.

Mammoth Red Rock—Best variety of late red cabbage. It is sure heading, of large size and deep red color. Those who like a red cabbage will be pleased with this one. Pkt. 5¢. oz. 20¢. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60¢. lb. \$2.00.

CARROT

CULTURE—The carrot will do well in any good, well-worked soil. For early use, sow the seed when the apple is in bloom, in rows fifteen inches apart, and when two inches high thin out so that the plants stand four inches apart in the row. For fall and winter use sow the seed from the 1st to the 15th of June. The roots may be stored in cellar or pit, covered with dry sand, where they will keep solid until late in the spring.

Chantaney—One of the finest of all carrots for home or market. Color deep orange red; about six inches long, stump rooted, smooth, and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 75¢.

Long Orange—An old standard for general use. A sure and heavy cropper. Roots long, tapering, and of deep orange color. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 60¢.

Oxheart or Guerande—Roots short but very thick, smooth and handsome; flesh fine grained, tender and sweet. A fine variety for early market, color orange yellow. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 70¢.

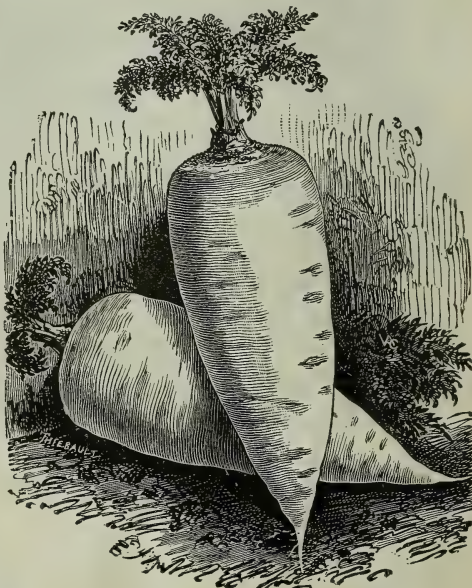
Danver's Half Long—Very productive and will thrive in all classes of soil. Deep orange color, first-class keeper. Best quality.

Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢,
 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb.
70¢.



Danver's Half Long.

Early Scarlet Horn—A small, extra early sort suitable for forcing or first early planting out of doors. They grow to a length of about two inches and almost as thick. When young quite tender and fine grained. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 75¢.



Stock Carrot—White Vosges.

White Vosges—Roots short, thick and smooth. Enormously productive. Of great value for feeding; greedily eaten by all kinds of stock. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 50¢.

CAULIFLOWER

FINE DANISH GROWN STOCK

CULTURE—Cauliflower requires much the same treatment as Early cabbage. A point to be remembered is that cauliflower requires cool, moist weather for its development; it will not head in hot weather. The sowing should be made very early in the spring or early summer so that the plants will reach maturity before or after the hot summer weather. Sow the seed the previous autumn and protect the young plants through the winter in cold frames, or sow in hot-beds very early during January or February. Transplant into deep, rich, moist, well-worked soil as soon as frost ceases, one foot apart in rows two feet apart. Cultivate very frequently. They should be kept growing rapidly. When the flower begins to form draw the leaves over and pin or tie them together to protect the heads from the sun. For autumn use sow in June.

Early Snowball—The best variety for general use. Of dwarf habit, and produces fine, large, white heads in a very short time. Always tender and sweet. An excellent sort for either spring or fall planting. Our seed is grown in Denmark by a specialist and cannot be surpassed. Pkt. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.25, oz. \$2.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$7.00.

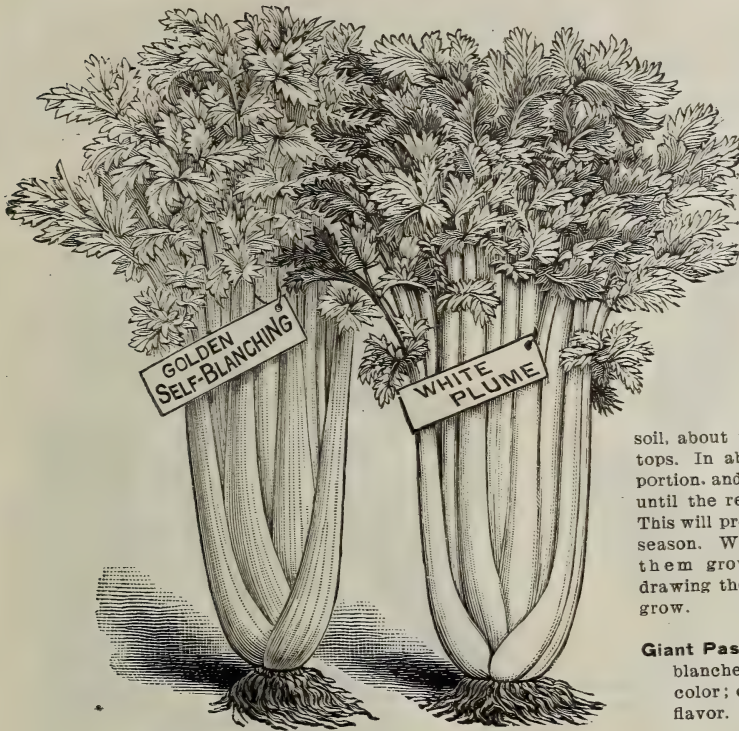
Extra Early Paris—Very early and reliable header. Large, white, solid heads of excellent flavor. A favorite with market gardeners because of its earliness and large size. Pkt. 10¢, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40¢, oz. 60¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75.

Reliance—A new, hardy, drouth-resisting cauliflower. This new variety may be called the hardiest and easiest grown of all cauliflowers. In fact it may do without most of the regular waterings and other care generally demanded by this exacting vegetable. It stands the drouth remarkably well and produces, nevertheless, enormous well-shaped, fine-grained heads of very delicate quality. Their color is pure white without any reddish or purplish tinge which so often disparages other varieties. The best of all summer cauliflowers, so far as our experience goes. Pkt. 30¢.



New Cauliflower, Reliance.

CELERY



CULTURE—Sow early in the spring as soon as ground can be put in good, fine condition. The surface of the seed bed should be well raked and made as fine as possible. Sow thinly and cover very lightly; a little sprinkling of earth is all that is necessary. Select a moist place and water if the bed becomes dry. An old sack or carpet thrown over the bed will assist in retaining the moisture; this should be removed as soon as the plants appear. When the plants have reached a height of about four inches, lay off shallow trenches about two feet apart and set out a portion of the plants in good, rich well-manured

soil, about ten inches apart, cutting off the tops. In about two weeks set out another portion, and repeat at intervals of a few weeks until the required number has been set out. This will provide a succession throughout the season. Water during dry weather and keep them growing. Hoe frequently, gradually drawing the soil up about the plants as they grow.

Giant Pascal—The very best keeper. When blanched it is of a beautifully yellowish white color; crisp, solid and of a delicious nutty flavor. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, ¼ lb. 50¢, lb. \$1.75.

Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted Celery—Giant Prague—For seasoning and garnishing. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 30¢, lb. \$1.00.

Golden Self Blanching—The standard and best early sort. Of dwarf, compact habit, with thick solid stalks, which blanch easily to a clear, waxy yellow. Stalks crisp, free from stringiness, and of delicious flavor. Our stock of seed is the finest obtainable. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 30¢, ¼ lb. 90¢, lb. \$3.25.

White Plume—A well-known sort, is early, handsome and blanches easily. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, ¼ lb. 60¢, lb. \$2.00.

CHERVIL



Curled or Double

Curled or Double—An easily grown, fragrant, hardy annual, used for flavoring and garnishing. It is similar in growth to parsley, but the leaves, especially those of the double sort which we offer, are even prettier, and very desirable for decorating dishes. Sow early in spring in good rich soil, thinning out the plants to one foot apart. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 25¢, lb. 90¢.

CORN SALAD



Corn Salad.

Large Leaved—Also called Fetticus or Lambs' Lettuce. A small, refreshing salad, used as a substitute for lettuce during the winter and spring months. It may be sown very early in the spring when it will be ready for use in five or six weeks. It is usually sown in the fall. For winter use sow shallow in rows, one foot apart, during August or September. When winter approaches, put on a very light covering of hay or straw. The plants are hardy and will remain green and fit for use all winter. The seed may also be sown early in spring. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 25¢, lb. 90¢.

CHICORY



Large Rooted Magdeburg or Coffee.

The leaves of this plant, when young and tender, are used as a salad like lettuce, but it is generally cultivated for its roots, which, when dried and prepared, are used as a substitute and adulterant of coffee. The cultivation is the same as that given beets or carrots. In the fall the roots are dug, sliced and dried in an apple evaporator or kiln constructed for the purpose.

Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 70¢.



Water Cress.

True Water Cress—Succeeds only where the roots and stems are submerged in water. A highly prized salad of a pleasant and agreeable flavor. Should be planted wherever a suitable place can be found for it. Pkt. 10¢, oz. 30¢.

COLLARDS

A plant resembling kale or a large loose headed, leafy cabbage, extensively used as greens, especially in the South where it remains green and in condition for use throughout the winter. Freezing does not injure it, but rather improves the flavor.

It is cultivated in the same way as cabbage; the seed is sown in early spring or mid-summer and the plants set out in rows when a few inches high.

Southern Giant—The best sort. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 90¢.



Southern Giant.

CRESS or PEPPER GRASS

CULTURE—A refreshing salad of easiest culture. As soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, sow thickly broadcast or in rows eight inches apart. Repeated sowings may be made every two weeks for a succession.

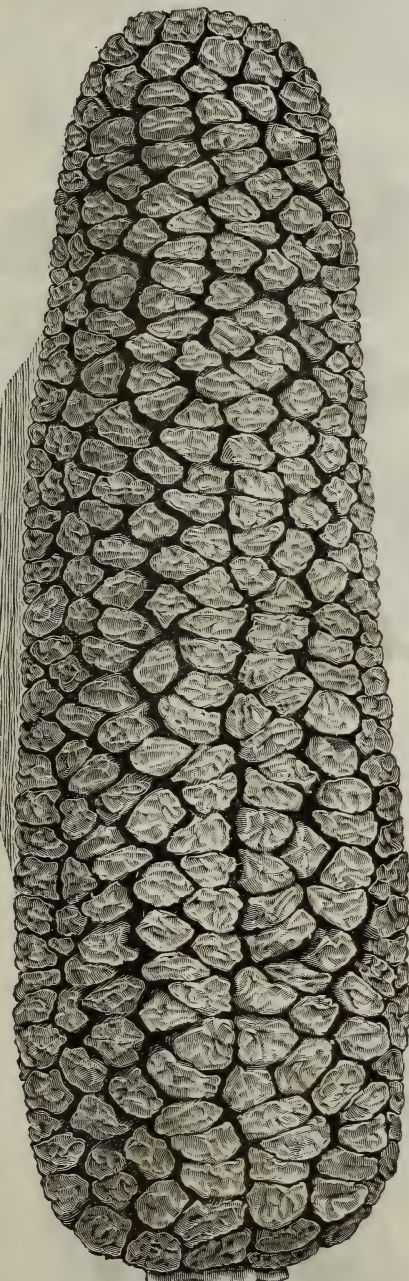


Dwarf Fine Curled.

Dwarf Fine Curled—A small pungent salad of easiest culture. Seed should be sown early in rows about fifteen inches apart and covered lightly; when two or three inches high it is ready for use. It is often mixed with lettuce and imparts a warm, agreeable taste to the salad. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 60¢.

SWEET CORN

CULTURE—It should be remembered that Sweet or Sugar Corn for roasting ears remains in fine condition only a few days, after which it becomes hard and poorly flavored. Beginning with *Extra Early Adams* and *Peep O'Day*, as soon as danger from frost is over, small plantings should be made every week to provide a constant supply of sweet tender ears. The early sorts may be planted up to within eight weeks of frost. *Early Minnesota*, *Mammoth White Cory*, *Crosby's Early* are early sorts. For main crop *Stowell's Evergreen* is the standard and best paying sort, *Country Gentleman* and *Zigzag Evergreen* are excellently sweet and fine flavored. *Late Mammoth* is the largest and latest of all. One quart of seed will plant 300 feet of row.



Country Gentleman.

"Peep O'Day," The Earliest of All—In "Peep O'Day" we have a variety that is not only extremely early—earlier by ten days than any other sort—but of fine quality as well. In habit of growth it is quite distinct. The stalks grow only three or four feet high and may be planted very closely. If in rows, six inches apart is not too close. It is remarkably prolific; sometimes as many as five ears are produced on a single stalk. The well formed ears are about six inches long, of just the right size. The quality is surprising. Prices: Pkt. 10¢, pt. 15¢, qt. 25¢, gal. 80¢, bu. \$4.50.

Early Evergreen—In this new sort we believe a truly valuable sort has been found. It is earlier than *Stowell's* by considerable, resembles it very closely in size and shape, has the same fine sweet flavor, and besides is more uniform and remains in condition fit for use longer. Prices: Pkt. 10¢, pt. 15¢, qt. 25¢, gal. 70¢, bu. \$4.00.

New White Evergreen—A high-bred and selected strain of *Stowell's Evergreen*, so long and favorably known for its large size and excellent quality: it is identical with its parent in every way except that it is pure white. When in the green state ready for use, the cobs and the grains are of the purest white, without any greenish tinge whatever. Prices: Pkt. 10¢, pt. 15¢, qt. 25¢, gal. 70¢, bu. \$4.00.

Country Gentleman—Certainly a fine sort. Ears average nine or ten inches in length, but what it lacks in size is more than equalled in superior quality and productiveness. It sometimes yields as many as five or six ears to the stalk. Deep grained and exceedingly sweet and juicy. One of the best for family garden. Pkt. 5¢, pt. 15¢, qt. 25¢, gal. 80¢, bu. \$4.50.

Extra Early Adams—While not properly a sweet corn, it is used as such because of its very early and hardy nature. Market gardeners depend on this sort for their first "roasting ears." It can be planted long before it is safe to plant other varieties, and it is always the first in the market. Pkt. 5¢, pt. 10¢, qt. 15¢, gal. 50¢, bu. \$3.00.

Mammoth White Cory—A new extra early variety and a great improvement on the old *Cory*. The ears are handsome, even, broad grained and very large for such an early sort. They are borne two and three on a stalk, making it a very productive variety. One of the best extra earlies for home or market. Pkt. 5¢, pt. 15¢, qt. 25¢, gal. 65¢, bu. \$3.50.

Crosby's Early—An excellent sort, combining earliness and fine quality; medium sized ears of finest quality. Pkt. 5¢, pt. 15¢, qt. 25¢, gal. 65¢, bu. \$3.50.

Early Minnesota—An old favorite. One of the best early varieties. Pkt. 5¢, pt. 15¢, qt. 25¢, gal. 65¢, bu. \$3.50.

Late Mammoth—The largest of all sweet corn. Immense ears of excellent quality, sweet and tender. Very late. Pkt. 5¢, pt. 15¢, qt. 25¢, gal. 65¢, bu. \$3.50.

Early Champion—The earliest large sweet corn. Produces ears a foot long in two months. Yields two and three ears to the stalk. Very sweet and juicy. An excellent sort for market or home use. Pkt. 5¢, pt. 15¢, qt. 25¢, gal. 70¢, bu. \$4.00.

Stowell's Evergreen—The standard main crop variety. Large well formed ears, deep grained, very sweet and sugary. It is hardy and productive and altogether the best kind for general use. Pkt. 5¢, pt. 15¢, qt. 25¢, gal. 65¢, bu. \$3.50.

Zigzag Evergreen—The grains are placed irregularly or zigzag fashion on the cob. This in sweet corn is always an indication of sweetness. Ears large. One of the best late kinds. Pkt. 5¢, pt. 15¢, qt. 25¢, gal. 65¢, bu. \$3.50.

Write for special prices on large quantities.

If Corn is wanted by mail, add 10c per pt., 15c per qt. for postage. We pay the postage on packets.

All Sweet Corn sold per measured bu. Dry Measure.

For list of Field Corn, see under Farm Seeds. Pecks and Half Bushels at bushel price.

CUCUMBER

CULTURE—Newly-broken prairie or rich sandy bottom is the soil best suited for cucumbers. For a very early crop the seed may be planted in small berry boxes in the hot-bed or window in the house during March and transplanted to the open when all danger of frost is past. When setting them out the boxes can be easily cut away without disturbing the roots. The first planting out of doors may be made in a sunny situation at about the time cherry trees are in bloom. Plant in hills 4x4 feet, dropping five or six seeds in a hill. For main crop sow the seed thickly in rows four to five feet apart at corn-planting time. For pickles plant in middle summer. The cucumbers should be gathered as soon as they reach their proper size. The vines will soon stop bearing if the fruits are allowed to ripen. An acre of cucumbers should produce about 150 bushels of pickles. Two or three pounds of seed are required for an acre. When insects attack the vine dust with Slug Shot or similar insect powder.

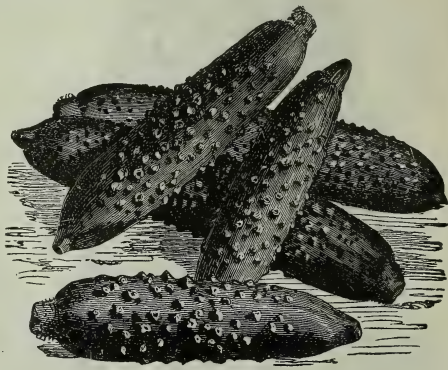


Boston Pickle.

Boston Pickle or Green

Prolific—A favorite pickling sort and very productive. A dark green, and crisp and tender. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 35¢, lb. \$1.00.

Early Frame—Is very early and productive. Fruits are straight, tapering at the end and of a bright green color. Flesh crisp and tender. Excellent for pickling and for table use. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 35¢, lb. \$1.00.



Early Frame.

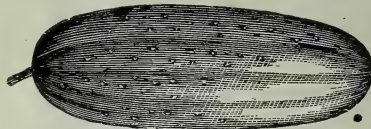
Emerald—This is one of the finest early varieties that has been introduced in years. The flesh is very crisp and tender, and the young fruits being a deep green, straight and tender, make it a good pickling sort. Are excellent for slicing or pickling, and as a market sort unequalled. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 35¢, lb. \$1.00.

Arlington—A strain of White Spine, and very popular with market gardeners. It is very early, of a fine salable shape and a rich, dark green color. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 35¢, lb. \$1.00.

Improved White Spine—An excellent variety for slicing. Early and prolific, handsome and straight dark green fruits. Flesh tender and of the highest quality. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 35¢, lb. \$1.00.

White Wonder—A very beautiful, white skinned sort, of good quality and flavor. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 35¢, lb. \$1.25.

Cumberland—It is of the hardy White Spine type, and a rapid, strong and vigorous grower and exceedingly prolific in fruit. The pickles differ from all other sort in being thickly set with fine spines over the entire surface, except at the extreme end; and during the



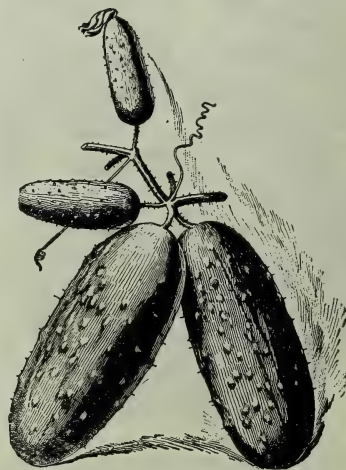
Cumberland.

whole period of growth the form is exceptionally straight; a choice slicing or pickling variety. Flesh is firm, very crisp and tender at all stages. We offer it in full confidence that it will please our customers in every particular. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 35¢, lb. \$1.00.



Cyclone.

Cyclone—The earliest cucumber in existence. It is of the White Spine type, but is fully two weeks earlier. The short, thick fruits are produced in clusters of three and four. They are of a fine deep green color and retain this color until almost ripe. A very prolific sort of great value for early use. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 35¢, lb. \$1.00.

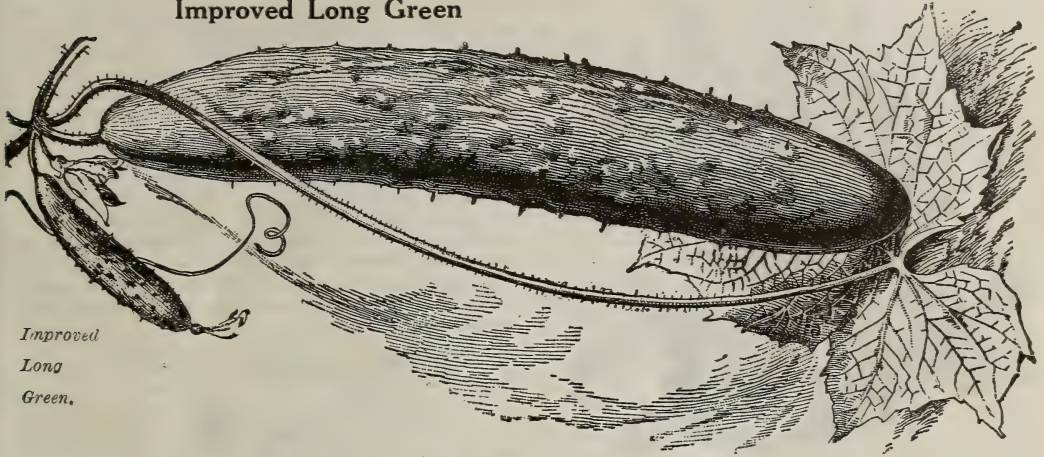


Early Cluster.

Early Cluster—The short, thick fruit is produced in clusters close to the stem. Early and productive. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 35¢, lb. \$1.00.

CUCUMBER

Improved Long Green



*Improved
Long
Green.*

Improved Long Green—An old and popular variety, valuable alike for pickling or slicing. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35¢ lb. \$1.00.



Everbearing.

Everbearing—Wonderfully prolific and bears continually the entire season; blossoms and cucumbers at all stages of growth are found on the same vine. If the fruits are gathered as they become fit for use, the vines will go right ahead blooming and bearing all season. It is one of the earliest sorts and a heavy cropper. The cucumbers will average about five inches in length and are of good form and color. An excellent sort for small pickles. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50¢, lb. \$1.75.

Japanese Climbing—Medium sized, well-formed fruits of a dark green color. This variety throws out strong, grasping tendrils which enables it to climb trellis, wire netting, strings or any other suitable support. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50¢, lb. \$1.75.

West India Gherkin or Burr—A small, prickly, oval sort resembling a chestnut burr in shape and appearance. It is suitable for pickling only, for which purpose the fruits should be used when quite young. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50¢, lb. \$1.75.

Chicago Pickling—A small, pickling sort, very popular with Chicago market gardeners and large pickling houses. Immensely productive and of good shape and color. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35¢, lb. \$1.00.



White Wonder.



Chicago Pickling.

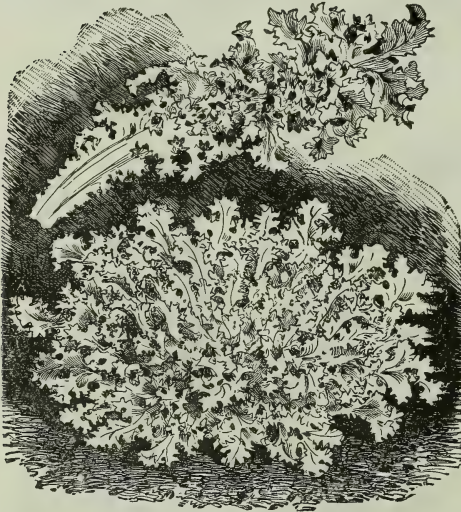
DANDELION



Dandelion—Improved Thick Leaved.


Improved Thick Leaved or Cabbaging—Quite unlike the wild dandelion, far surpassing it in size and flavor. One of the earliest spring greens and a very profitable early spring garden crop, coming in ahead of spinach. Sow very early in the spring in rich warm soil. Pkt. 10¢, oz. 40¢.

ENDIVE



Endive—White Curled

CULTURE—Sow the seed in the open ground when the earth is free from frost; for a succession, sow any time up until the first of August. Sow shallow in rows one and one-half feet apart, and when the plants are large enough thin out to ten inches apart. When the outside leaves have reached a length of about six inches, they are ready for blanching; select a dry day for this work; bring the outside leaves together over the top of the plant and tie them up closely to prevent rain from coming through, which would cause the heads to rot. In about two weeks they will be nicely blanched and ready for use.

Green Curled—A very large variety: leaves deep green.  beautifully curled and of fine flavor. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, ¼ lb. 35¢, lb. \$1.00.

White Curled—The most beautiful sort. Leaves light green and blanches easily to a clear waxy white, finely cut and curled. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, ¼ lb. 40¢, lb. \$1.40.

EGG PLANT

CULTURE—The seed of the Egg Plant is very difficult to germinate; repeated sowings are often necessary. The seed requires heat and should be sown early in the spring under glass in a hot-bed; after watering well keep the frame closed until plants appear, when air may be given on warm sunny days. When two or three leaves have developed, transplant in the hot bed or plant in small flower pots. After all danger of frost is past and the ground has become thoroughly warm, transplant in the open. In setting out the plants, a good plan to follow is to open a trench about two feet wide and two feet deep, nearly fill it with well rotted manure, placing soil on top; set the plants in this soil about two feet apart; the roots will soon reach the manure and grow rapidly. A small black beetle often attacks the plants and should be picked off by hand.



Black Beauty Egg Plant.

Black Beauty—The earliest of all large-fruited Egg Plants, ten days to two weeks earlier than the *New York Purple*, but not quite as large as this sort. The plants branch freely, forming strong, upright bushes well set with the large handsome fruits. The color is a rich shiny purplish black. It is entirely free from spines. Because of its quick development, seeds may be sown in the open ground and the plants grown without the use of a hot-bed. A valuable sort for the market gardener and home garden. Pkt. 10¢, ½ oz. 20¢, oz. 30¢.

New York Purple Improved—The standard and by far the best variety for home or market. It is of uniformly large size, very productive, and of a rich purple color. The quality is all that could be desired. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 25¢, ¼ lb. 85¢, lb. \$3.00.

GARLIC

Garlic—A bulbous root or onion, much esteemed for flavoring meats, soups, etc. Should be grown in same manner as onions. Bulbs or sets by mail, ¼ lb. 15¢, lb. 40¢. By express or freight, lb. 25¢.

GOURDS

Nest Egg—The fruits when ripe exactly resemble hen's eggs in shape and color, and are much used as nest eggs. It is also an attractive ornamental climber. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢.

Dipper—Useful for many purposes. The capacity varies from a pint to a quart, with handles six to twelve inches long. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢.

Hercules' Club—A very long sort; very thick and heavy at one end, tapering gradually to the stem. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢.

For Ornamental Sorts see under Flower Seeds.

Hercules' Club.

Dipper.

Kale or Borecole

CULTURE Grows easily and succeeds everywhere. In early spring sow the seed in rows two feet apart and thin out to six inches between the plants. For fall and winter use sow early in September. The quality is much improved by freezing and the plants may be gathered any time during the winter. If gathered in a frozen condition they should be thawed out by placing them in cold water.



Curled Mosbach.

Curled Mosbach—Of half dwarf, compact bushy growth; a vast improvement over the straggling, tall-growing varieties. The leaves are large, of handsome light green color, curled densely, giving the entire plant a fine mossy appearance. Tender and mild flavored. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 30¢, lb. 1b. 9¢.



Siberian.

Siberian—A valuable sort, which furnishes an abundance of "greens" equal to the best spinach during the fall and winter. Beautifully curled, crimped and of fine flavor. It is perfectly hardy and should be sown in the fall like spinach. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 15¢, lb. 50¢.

Kohl Rabi

CULTURE—Kohl Rabi requires exactly the same treatment as cabbage. For early use sow the seed thinly in hot-bed and transplant to open ground when frost has left the soil. Or the seed may be sown in the open ground when the peach is in bloom, and repeat sowings a month apart for a succession. Sow thinly and shallow in rows two feet apart and thin out to six inches apart in the row. The bulbs should be used before they reach their full size and while the skin is still tender. They become tough and woody if allowed to reach their full development.



Early White Vienna.

Early White Vienna—Very early; small tops and of a fine delicate flavor. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, ¼ lb. 50¢, lb. \$1.75.

Early Purple Vienna—Identical with the above except in color, which in this sort is a rich purple. pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, ¼ lb. 60¢, lb. \$2.00.

Leek



Monstrous Carentan.

CULTURE—Sow the seed early in the spring, in rows where they are to remain and thin out to four inches apart, or sow thinly in seed bed and when the plants are about three inches high transplant six inches apart in rows two feet apart. Keep free from weeds and well hoed during the summer, gradually drawing the soil up about the plants to blanch them. The flavor is improved by freezing.

Monstrous Carentan—A giant variety, often three inches in diameter. Very white and tender. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, ¼ lb. 40¢, lb. \$1.20.

HERBS



Caraway.

Sweet Fennel—The leaves, boiled, are used in sauces and soups. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢.

Lavender—Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢.

Sweet Marjoram—The leaves and young shoots are used for flavoring, either green or dry. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢.

Anise—Used for garnishing and flavoring; the seed has an agreeable aromatic taste. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢.

Sweet Basil—The leaves are used for flavoring soups, stews, etc. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢.

Caraway—Grown for the seeds, which are used for flavoring bread, cakes, etc. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢.

Dill—Stems and seeds are used for flavoring and pickling with cucumbers. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢.

Sage—Much used for flavoring and dressing. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢.

Summer Savory—For flavoring soups, etc. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢.

Thyme—Used for seasoning soups, sausages, etc. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢.

Complete Cultural Directions on Every Packet of Herbs.

LETTUCE

CULTURE—For early crops, seed may be sown the previous autumn and plants protected through the winter in cold frames. Or, may be sown in hot-beds in February and transplanted to the open ground as soon as ground can be worked. For ordinary private use the simplest way is to sow in the open ground early in spring in rows one foot apart; as the plants begin to crowd, gradually thin them out and use as required, so plants will stand about ten inches apart in the rows; should be hoed frequently to reach full development quickly. Beginning early in spring lettuce should be sown every two or three weeks until the middle of August; this will provide a supply of fresh, tender lettuce during the entire season.

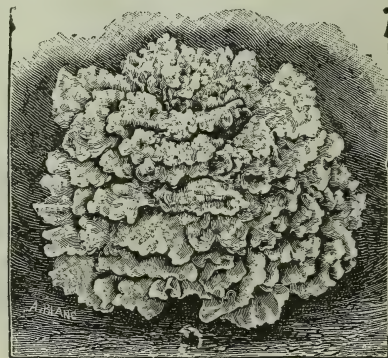
EARLY CURLED VARIETIES

Grand Rapids Forcing—A favorite sort for growing in hot-beds or green houses and a fine sort, also, for outdoor sowing. It grows very rapidly, forming large, loose-curling bunches. The color is a yellowish green. The leaves are crisp, tender and fine flavored. This sort is probably more generally used for forcing in the West than any other. Tons of it are grown by the large gardeners every season. As an outdoor lettuce for cutting when a few inches high, we know of no better sort than the Grand Rapids. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 25¢, lb. 80¢.

Prize Head—We highly recommend this sort for the family garden. It is early, of fine quality and remains fit for use a long time before running to seed. It does not head up solid, but forms large, loose bunches. The leaves are nicely curled and very tender and sweet; bright green in color, edged with brownish red. It may be sown early in the spring and does well also for summer use. If only one sort of lettuce is used, we would advise that it be Prize head. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 25¢, lb. 80¢.



Prize Head.



Grand Rapids Forcing.

Simpson's Black Seeded—Forms large, loose, beautiful heads of light yellowish green color; very tender and of best quality. A fine variety for forcing, and stands the heat of summer well. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 25¢, lb. 80¢.

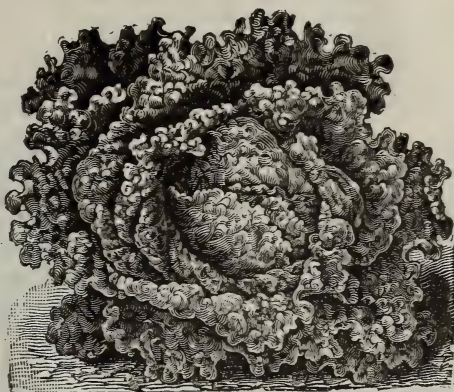
Simpson's Early Curled—Fine, loose curled heads, light green in color. Very sweet and tender. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 25¢, lb. 75¢.

LETTUCE. Heading Sorts



Big Boston.

Big Boston—Excellent for forcing or outdoor culture; very hardy and vigorous; large heads of a beautiful shade of green. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 25¢, lb. 85¢.



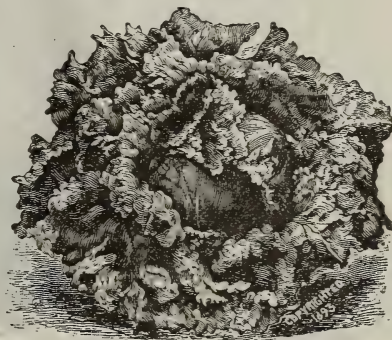
Denver Market.

Denver Market—Large, solid heads; the leaves are crimped and blistered like a *Savoy* cabbage. An excellent sort. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 25¢, lb. 80¢.



Deacon.

Deacon—Fine for summer use. Stands a long time before running to seed. Forms a solid head of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 25¢, lb. 80¢.



Iceberg.

Iceberg—A very hard heading and beautiful sort, excellent for summer use. Inner leaves finely blanching, crisp and brittle; of sweet and refreshing flavor. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 25¢, lb. 80¢.



Hanson.

Hanson—One of the best of all varieties; forms a large, flat, solid head, the inner leaves blanching to a beautiful white. Always crisp and tender, even in the hottest weather of summer. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 25¢, lb. 80¢.

Black Seeded Tennisball—Very hardy; valuable for forcing or early planting out of doors. Forms a solid head; the bright green outer leaves are very thick, crisp, tender and fine flavored. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 25¢, lb. 80¢.



Philadelphia Butter.

Philadelphia Butter—Round, thick leaves of very dark green color; rich flavor. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 25¢, lb. 80¢.

MUSK MELONS

CULTURE—Musk Melons do best on newly broken sod or prairie land, or on soil prepared by plowing under a crop of rye or wheat in the spring. The seed should not be planted until the soil has become thoroughly warmed, about corn planting time. Plant five or six seeds to the hill, in hills four to six feet apart. Rich soil or well rotted manure should be used in the hills; when the plants are of sufficient size thin out to three vines to the hill. After the vines have grown about a foot, pinch off the ends; this will cause them to become stronger and throw out branches.

Rocky Ford—Of a handsome, oval shape, as shown in the illustration, the average about five inches in length, of a convenient size for packing in boxes or crates. The flesh is thick and of a light green color; deliciously sweet and fine flavored. It is, without doubt, the most popular melon grown. In addition, it is early and very productive. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30¢, lb. 90¢.

Banana—A very long melon of easy culture. The flesh rather coarse grained, but of good flavor; light orange in color. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35¢, lb. \$1.25.

Paul Rose—A new variety. A successful cross between the *Osage* and *Netted Gem*. It combines the sweetness of the former with the fine netting of the latter, and is even a better shipper than that variety. The melons grow uniform in shape and size. The flesh is remarkably thick, making the melon very solid and heavy, and is of a beautiful salmon or orange color; deliciously sweet and melting. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35¢, lb. \$1.25.

Large Yellow Canteloupe—A large variety, deeply ribbed; flesh thick and of a light salmon color. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35¢, lb. \$1.25.

Osage—A fine, yellow fleshed variety of good size, the flesh is very thick and of a beautiful salmon color; very sweet and melting. As a melon for the home garden it can not be equaled. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35¢, lb. \$1.25.



Rocky Ford.

Netted Gem—One of the earliest and one of the most profitable small basket melons. Very uniform in desirable shape and size. Flesh light green and of very fine flavor. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30¢, lb. \$1.00.

Jenny Lind—A small but very prolific sort; melons flattened at the ends, deeply ribbed and closely netted. Flesh green and of good quality. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40¢, lb. \$1.50.



Burrell Gems.

Burrell Gems—It has a tough, thin rind, well arched ribs covered with a closely laced and interlaced gray netting. The blossom end is protected with a well developed button. Shape quite elongated—the diameter from stem to blossom being one third more than from top to bottom. Meat is of a reddish orange, very thick, fine grained and spicy, not containing too much water or acid. Seed cavity small and triangular, the seed closely held in place in three lobes. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30¢, lb. \$1.10.

Defender—A splendid new variety. The medium sized fruit is oval in shape, slightly ribbed, covered with gray netting. The flesh is firm, fine grained, rich, deep yellow, darker than that of the *Osage* and higher flavor. The fruit, with hard, thin rind, keeps and bears shipment. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30¢, lb. \$1.10.

MUSK MELONS.

*Norfolk Button.*

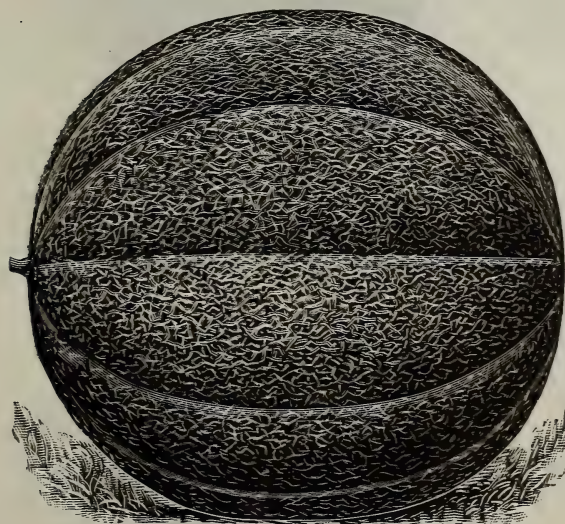
Norfolk Button—This is one of the earliest musk melons to reach the markets of northern cities, such as Philadelphia, New York or Boston. Being the earliest it has control of the market and brings good prices. It is even a little earlier than the earliest strain of the well known *Jenny Lind*, and of a uniformly better quality. A peculiarity of this variety is a distinct knob or button growing out at the blossom end, as if the melon had attempted to make a second growth. These buttons are an indication of extra earliness and finest flavor. The button part is especially sweet and melting. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50¢, lb. \$1.75, by mail postpaid.

*Extra Early Hackensack.*

Early Green Nutmeg—A favorite for home or market. Medium size and of first class quality. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35¢, lb. \$1.25.

Bay View—A long green fleshed melon of largest size often reaching a weight of twenty pounds. Easily grown. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35¢, lb. \$1.25.

Extra Early Hackensack—A selection from the old *Hackensack*, but is about ten days earlier. The melons are of good size and flavor, and valuable for early market. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35¢, lb. \$1.25.

*Tip Top.*

Tip Top—A yellow fleshed melon of highest quality. This new musk melon should be planted by every gardener. It always pleases. The testimony of all who use *Tip Top* is that every melon produced, whether big or little, early or late, is a good one. It is always sweet, juicy and fine flavored, firm fleshed and edible to the outside coating. An excellent market variety, and sells on sight. The fruit is of large size, nearly round and evenly ribbed and netted. It is also, perhaps, the most productive melon grown. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50¢, lb. \$1.75.

MUSTARD

CULTURE—Mustard should be sown on good rich soil, so as to cause a quick, tender growth. As soon as the ground can be worked, prepare the soil finely, and sow in rows about twelve inches apart. For succession, sow at any time during the spring. It should be cut when about one inch high if wanted for salad, but for greens it may be allowed to make a larger growth.

White or English—For salads or flavoring. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15¢, lb. 35¢.

*Ostrich Plume.*

Ostrich Plume—An improved strain of Southern Giant Curled, but immensely superior to that sort, both in appearance and delicate flavor. The leaves are finely cut and densely curled, resembling wavy ostrich plumes. Of a very quick growth and mild flavor. Finest mustard grown. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 75¢.

Southern Giant Curled—The true curled leaf sort. Very popular in the South for sowing in the fall for early spring salad or greens. It is equally good for spring sowing. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 50¢.

WATER MELONS

CULTURE—Water Melons do best on newly-broken sod or prairie land, or on soil prepared by plowing under a crop of wheat or rye in the spring. The seed should not be planted until the soil has become thoroughly warmed, about corn planting time. Plant five or six seeds in hills eight or ten feet apart each way. The soil in the hills should be made very rich by mixing in a few shovelfuls of well-rotted manure. When the plants are well established, thin out to one or two strong plants. When insects molest the vines dust with *Slug Shot*, or similar preparation.



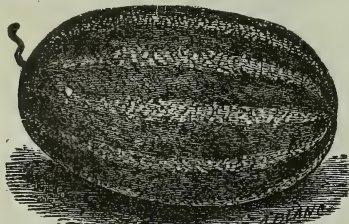
Halbert Honey.

Halbert Honey—A new exceedingly sweet and deliciously flavored melon, similar in size and shape to *Kleckley's Sweets*, but of more regular form and much more productive. It is of handsome, long, oval shape, as shown in illustration, averaging about eighteen inches in length and about six inches in diameter. The skin is an attractive, very dark green; the flesh is of a beautiful bright red, extending almost to the outer rind, is very tender and melting, and entirely free from stringiness. The rind, too, is so thin and brittle that it cracks open very easily and will not stand hauling or shipping long distances. For home use and nearby markets it is unequalled in quality; hardy, early and productive. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40¢, lb. \$1.00.



Iceberg.

Iceberg—A new melon that has come into great favor as a main crop and shipping sort. It is similar in form and size to the old *Kolb's Gem*, well and favorably known as a shipping variety. The melons grow uniformly large, and are of thick, oval shape, as shown in the illustration. The skin is a rich, dark green, almost black, faintly striped with narrow bands of lighter green. The under portion or belly, where the melon lies upon the ground, is of a light yellow color, quite distinct. The rind is very strong and tough, so that the melons can safely be shipped long distances without the least damage in transit. The meat is a fine, red color; the heart big and solid. It is an unusually productive variety. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 70¢.



Florida Favorite.

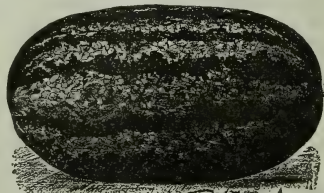
Florida Favorite—Oblong; striped; early. Sweet and fine flavored. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 60¢.



Cuban Queen.

Cuban Queen—An old favorite. A good shipper. Has bright red flesh. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 50¢.

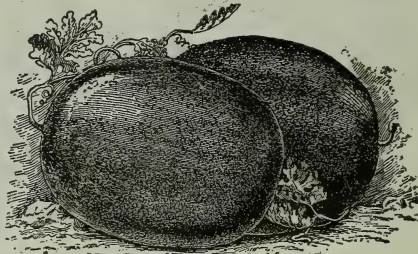
Alabama Sweets—A valuable shipping melon of recent introduction. Its chief merit lies in its extreme earliness and delicious quality so rarely found in an early shipping melon. Messrs. A. L. Toombs & Son, who are large melon growers and shippers in the heart of the great melon growing section of Texas, write that out of about 1,100 cars shipped from there in 1907, over 800 cars were Alabama Sweets. They sell readily at good prices. Shape long, of good size, uniformly striped light and dark green; very sweet and luscious. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30¢, lb. 90¢.



Dixie.

Dixie—Oblong shape, light and dark green striped. Flesh scarlet, very sweet and sugary; rind tough, making it an excellent shipper. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 50¢.

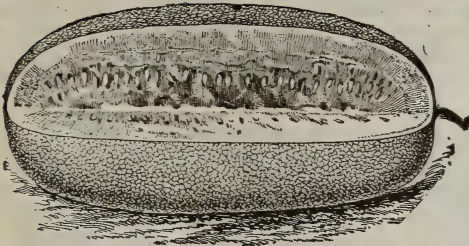
Phinney's Early—The earliest variety. Small, but very hardy. Bright red flesh. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 60¢.



Sweetheart.

Sweetheart—They are easily distinguished by their beautiful mottled light green skin, and when placed on sale buyers soon learn to pick them out as superior melons. The rind is very thin but tough and leathery, making it an excellent sort for shipping. Flesh bright red; very sweet, sugary; large size. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 60¢.

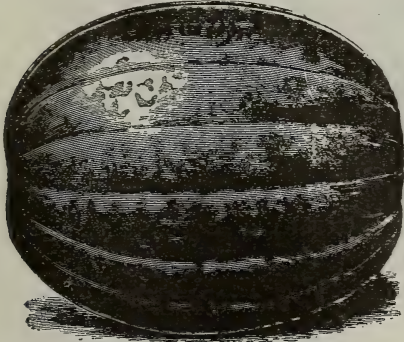
WATER MELONS



Gray Monarch.

Gray Monarch—Skin light, almost white, attractively mottled. Shape long and grows to a large size. An excellent sort for the market and of fine sweet flavor. Also called *Long Light Icing*. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 60¢.

Mammoth Ironclad—A large, oblong, very heavy melon reaching a length of two feet in good soil and under good cultivation. Rind thin, but very tough. Skin dark green, striped and mottled with broad bands of lighter green. Flesh bright red, firm and solid. Rich sweet flavor. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 60¢.



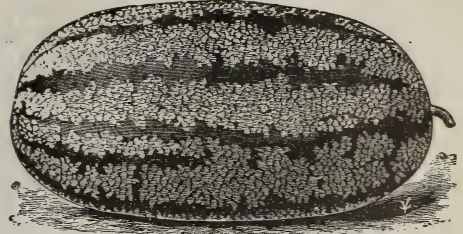
New Triumph.

New Triumph—(Mammoth sort from Florida)—An enormous melon, reaching in good soil and under good cultivation a weight of one hundred pounds. It is a first class shipper. The skin is a rich, dark green, and the bright red flesh is surpassed by no other melon in fine sweet flavor. It is a variety that will become very popular with melongrowers as soon as it becomes better known. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 75¢.



Red Seeded Citron.

Red Seeded Citron—A small, round striped melon used only for pickling and preserving. Very prolific. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 60¢.



McIver's Sugar.

McIver's Wonderful Sugar—Everyone who ever grew this melon is delighted with it. It has proven to be one of the best flavored, sweetest melons ever introduced. The melons are of fine oblong shape, uniformly large and of handsome appearance. The skin is very solid, free from stringiness, and of a light pink color, sweet and juicy. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 60¢.

Kolb's Gem—The old popular market and shipping variety. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 50¢.



Ice Cream or Peerless.

Ice Cream—Medium sizes; oblong shape; thin rind and bright red flesh; sweet and luscious. Excellent for home or market. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 60¢.

Gypsy, or Georgia Rattlesnake—A very large melon and a good shipper. The skin is striped light and dark green. The flesh is bright scarlet, deliciously sweet and sugary. The variety is very popular in the South for shipping. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25, lb. 80.



Kleckley's Sweets.

Kleckley's Sweets—One of the finest melons for home use in cultivation. It is of medium size and oblong shape. The skin is a handsome dark green. The bright red flesh is exceedingly sweet and melting. The rind is so thin that there is practically no waste. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30¢, lb. \$1.00.

Mountain Sweet—An old standard. Flesh red and of good quality. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 50¢.

Dark Icing—Large, dark green, almost round; flesh sweet and bright red. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 60¢.

ONIONS

CULTURE—Any good soil will grow onions, but for the largest crops the soil must be heavily manured. Select a clean piece of ground, as free from weeds as possible. Very early in the spring plow or spade deeply and harrow or rake the surface fine. Sow the seed thinly in straight rows one foot apart, covering one-fourth inch deep and press the soil about the seed with roller or back of spade. Hoe lightly as soon as up; keep free from weeds; when three inches high, thin out to two inches apart in the row. Seed may also be sown in hot-bed and young plants set out in rows in moist weather. The soil should not be drawn to the plants in hoeing; the bulb should be formed above ground. When tops die down pull onions, allowing them to lie in the row until perfectly dry, then cut off tops one-half inch from the bulb and store.



YELLOW SORTS

Prizetaker—The American Prizetaker grows uniform in size. It is of handsome globe shape. Skin a bright straw color. Of immense size, often measuring eighteen inches in circumference. It ripens up well and is remarkably mild and fine flavored; yields immense crops. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, ¼ lb. 50¢, lb. \$1.75.

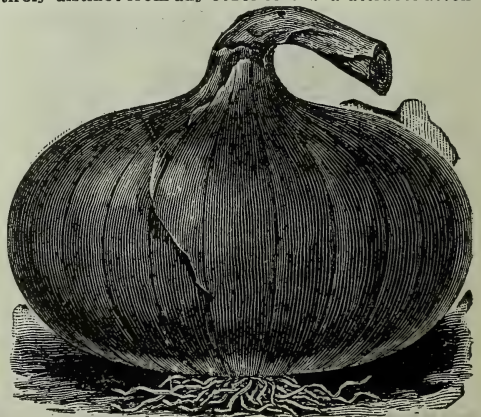
Danver's Yellow Globe—The standard yellow variety. Globe shape; color a light golden yellow. Flesh pure white and mild in flavor. A good yielder and keeper. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, ¼ lb. 50¢, lb. \$1.50.

BROWN SORTS

Australian Brown Globe—A new onion of special merit. Identical with the *Australian Brown* excepting shape, which instead of being flat, is a handsome globe shape. In color and keeping quality it is the same. In most markets a globe shaped onion always brings a better price than a flat onion, and this new sort is bound to become very popular. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, ¼ lb. 50¢, lb. \$1.50.

Australian Brown—The color is a beautiful dark brown; is entirely distinct from any other sort and attracts attention anywhere. Its greatest feature, however, is its wonderful keeping quality. Onions of this sort have been kept in

perfect, sound condition for a year and over. It remains hard and solid until late in the spring. It is very early and of the best quality; remarkably fine grained and mild flavored. It is well suited for growing by the transplanting method, for which purpose it has become a favorite sort, maturing a month earlier than such sorts as the *Red Wethersfield*. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, ¼ lb. 50¢, lb. \$1.50.



Australian Brown.

ONIONS—Red Sorts

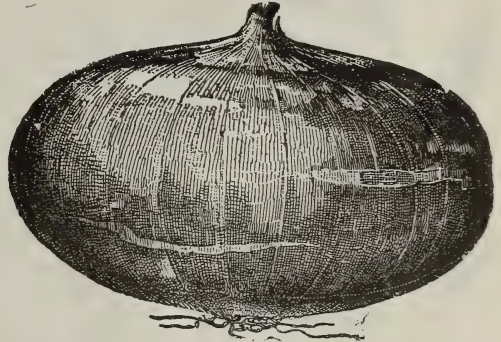
Southport Red Globe—The *Globe* onions, because of their handsome shape, always bring a higher price in the market than the flat varieties. The *Red Globe* is of good size, a beautiful shining, dark red color and excellent flavor and keeping qualities. Those who grow onions for market will find this a paying sort. Pkt 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60¢, lb. \$2.25.

Large Red Wethersfield—This onion is still the leading red sort for main crop. It is grown more extensively in the West than any other variety. The bulbs are somewhat flat and under good cultivation will grow six inches in diameter. Enormously productive and a first class keeper. The skin is a deep purplish red. We use great care to have our stocks of this variety of true type and are satisfied no better seed can be obtained anywhere. Pkt, 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60¢, lb. \$2.25.

Extra Early Red Flat—An extra early, medium sized, flat onion. It is of a dark color. Excellent for early market. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60¢, lb. \$2.25.



Southport Red Globe.



Large Red Wethersfield

ONIONS--White Sorts

Southport White Globe—One of the most handsome onions grown. It is large, of fine globe shape, pure white color and mild flavor. An abundant yielder and excellent keeper. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75¢, lb. \$2.75.

Earliest White**Queen**—(Pickling)

A beautiful, white skinned, little onion. Very early and of mild flavor. Just the right size for pickling. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75¢, lb. 2.75

White Portugal or

Silver Skin—An early, large, mild-flavored onion; skin a beautiful silvery white; a good keeper. This variety is largely used for growing sets. Pkt 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75¢, lb. \$2.75.



White Queen.



White Portugal or Silver Skin.

ONION SETS

CULTURE—Onion sets will produce large marketable bulbs much quicker and with less trouble than they can be grown from seed. The sets may be planted in autumn or spring in rows one foot apart and six inches apart in the row. Plant so that the top of the set is on a level with the surface of the soil. The sets will produce large green bunching onions or large onions for market, months ahead of those grown from seed, and coming ahead of the general crop bring much higher prices. One quart of sets to one hundred feet of row

We grow annually large quantities of onion sets and are prepared to furnish choice small dry sets.

Red Bottom Onion Sets—By mail, qt. 30¢; express or freight, qt. 10¢, gal. 35¢, bu. \$2.75.

White Bottom Onion Sets—By mail, qt. 30¢; express or freight, qt. 15¢, gal. 50¢, bu. \$3.25.

Yellow Bottom Onion Sets—By mail, qt. 30¢; express or freight, qt. 15¢, gal. 50¢, bu. 2.50.

Top Onion Sets—By mail, qt. 35¢; express or freight, qt. 20¢, gal. 70¢, bu. \$4.00.

Prices subject to market fluctuations.

Write for prices on large quantities.

Bottom sets are sold basis 32 lbs. to the bushel Top sets 28 lbs.



Bottom Sets.



Top Onion Sets.

OKRA OR GUMBO

CULTURE—The seed should not be planted until the ground has become well warmed, at about corn planting time. It will always rot if the soil is cold and damp. In late

spring plant seed about four inches apart in rows two feet apart. When the plants come up thin out to a foot apart in the row. The pods should be used when young and tender. All pods should be gathered as soon as they are large enough for use; the surplus pods may be cut in halves, strung on threads and hung up to dry for use in making soup during the winter, or they may be canned.

Mammoth Green Pod—A dwarf variety. The long, slender, deep green pods are produced in great abundance. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 20¢, lb. 50¢.

Dwarf Green—A fine new sort of dwarf bushy growth, much better suited to the family garden than the tall, straggling sorts. The pods are short and thick and of best quality, being tender and fine flavored when young. Exceedingly productive. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 20¢, lb. 50¢.

White Velvet—Of tall growth; pods long, smooth, and of velvety white color. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 20¢, lb. 50¢.



Dwarf Green.



Mammoth Green Pod.

PARSNIP

CULTURE—Parsnip germinates slowly. Sow the seed as early in the spring as possible, in any deep, rich soil. Dig or plow the soil deeply and sow the seed thickly in shallow drills or rows, covering it lightly. When the plants are two or three inches high thin out to four inches apart. Parsnips may be left in the ground all winter, the quality is improved by freezing; or they may be dug in the fall and stored in the cellar.

Long Smooth—A heavy cropper; very tender and sweet. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 20¢, lb. 45¢.

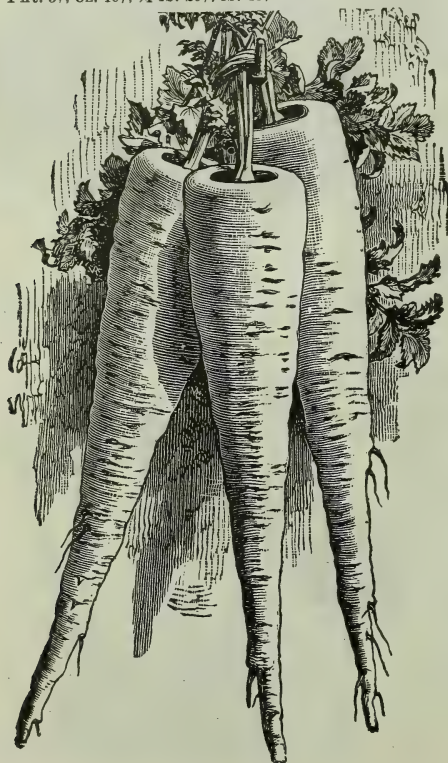
Hollow Crown—The finest strain of parsnip in existence. Our seed is selected with great care for a uniform, smooth root, with thick shoulder, tapering gradually to a point. Roots are clean, white, straight, and free from small side roots. Very tender, sweet and fine flavored. An immense cropper and a perfect keeper. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 20¢, lb. 50¢.

PARSLEY

CULTURE—Parsley does best in good, rich, mellow soil. The seed germinates very slowly, often requiring four or five weeks before it comes up. Sow seed very early in spring, in rows one foot apart; sow thickly and cover not over one-half inch deep. The soil should be well pressed down about the seed; water if the soil becomes dry, and when the plants are up thin out as required until they stand one foot apart. The plants will form large bunches and several crops of leaves which may be cut off as required. For winter use the plants may be lifted and placed in flower pots in the house or light cellar; or the leaves may be dried, reduced to a powder and kept in bottles corked tightly.

Emerald—Color intense dark green. Leaves densely curled and mossy. Makes a fine, large bush, very ornamental and attractive. Of rapid growth and the finest strain of parsley in cultivation. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 20¢, lb. 60¢.

Dark Moss Curled—A very beautiful sort; leaves very dark green and densely curled. Very productive and compact in growth. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 20¢, lb. 60¢.



Hollow Crown.



Dark Moss Curled.

PEAS

CULTURE—The hardy, round-seeded sorts, such as *First and Best* and *Alaska* may be planted the previous autumn or very early in the spring, as soon as it is possible to prepare the ground. Plant in rows three feet apart, scattering the seed about two inches apart in the row and cover it two inches deep. The wrinkled sorts are more tender and should not be planted until the ground becomes warmer. *Nott's Excelsior*, *American Wonder* and *Premium Gem* are dwarf growing sorts requiring no support; they are early, can be planted closely and are recommended for the family garden. *Telephone*, *Stratagem* and *Bliss' Everbearing* are taller and later sorts, producing very large broad pods and fine peas. *Large White Marrowfat* and *Champion of England* are larger sorts and grow about six feet high. Of the edible podded sorts the entire pod is cooked like string beans. The *Tall Melting Sugar* is the best of this class.

EXTRA EARLY SORTS

Seeds marked "W" are Wrinkled Peas.

"S" denotes Smooth, Round-Seeded Sorts.

First and Best—"S"—A very popular extra early pea; height 2½ feet; seed round, smooth, cream colored. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 20¢, qt. 35¢, gal. \$1.25, bu. \$4.00.

Alaska—"S"—As early as the earliest; the finest extra early pea known; pods of a rich, dark green color. It grows 2½ feet high and matures all the crop at once, making it a valuable variety for the market gardener. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 20¢, qt. 35¢, gal. \$1.25, bu. \$8.00.

EXTRA EARLY WRINKLED PEAS

New Dwarf Pea—"Sutton's Excelsior"—"W"—Its great merit lies in the fact that in this we have an early dwarf wrinkled pea in the front rank for earliness, with much larger and handsomer pods than any dwarf early wrinkled pea yet introduced. Pods long, broad, straight. Height twelve inches. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 25¢, qt. 40¢, gal. \$1.25, bu. \$9.00.

Gradus—"W"—As early as the extra earlies and with immense pods double the size of *First and Best*. The pods are well shaped and filled with large, luscious peas of the very finest quality; height three feet. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 25¢, qt. 40¢, gal. \$1.25, bu. \$8.50.

Thomas Laxton—"W"—Closely resembling *Gradus* in habit and rapidity of growth and earliness. The pod is not so large, being short and instead of being rounded at the point it is square and blunt. Seed large, wrinkled, cream color tinged with green; height three feet. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 25¢, qt. 40¢, gal. \$1.25, bu. \$8.50.

EARLY DWARF SORTS

Carter's Premium Gem—"W"—A deservedly popular dwarf growing sort, growing about fourteen inches high. It is hardier and can be planted earlier than most wrinkled peas; very prolific. The pods are large and contain six to nine peas of first class quality. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 20¢, qt. 35¢, gal. \$1.25, bu. \$8.25.

Tom Thumb—"S"—An old sort; early and prolific; height ten inches. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 15¢, qt. 25¢, gal. 90¢, bu. \$7.00.

Nott's Excelsior—"W"—The best dwarf variety for the home garden. Grows a foot high and is wonderfully productive. The peas are tender and of delicate flavor. An excellent sort, growing more in popular favor every year. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 20¢, qt. 35¢, gal. \$1.25, bu. \$8.50.

American Wonder—"W"—A desirable dwarf variety growing only nine inches high; very early. Peas are wrinkled, very sweet and high flavored. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 20¢, qt. 35¢, gal. \$1.25, bu. \$8.50.

MEDIUM AND LATE SORTS

Telephone—"W"—Height 3½ feet; vines and leaves large and coarse. The extra large light green pods are produced in the greatest profusion and are filled with immense peas which are sweet, tender and of delicious flavor. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 20¢, qt. 35¢, gal. \$1.15, bu. \$7.50.

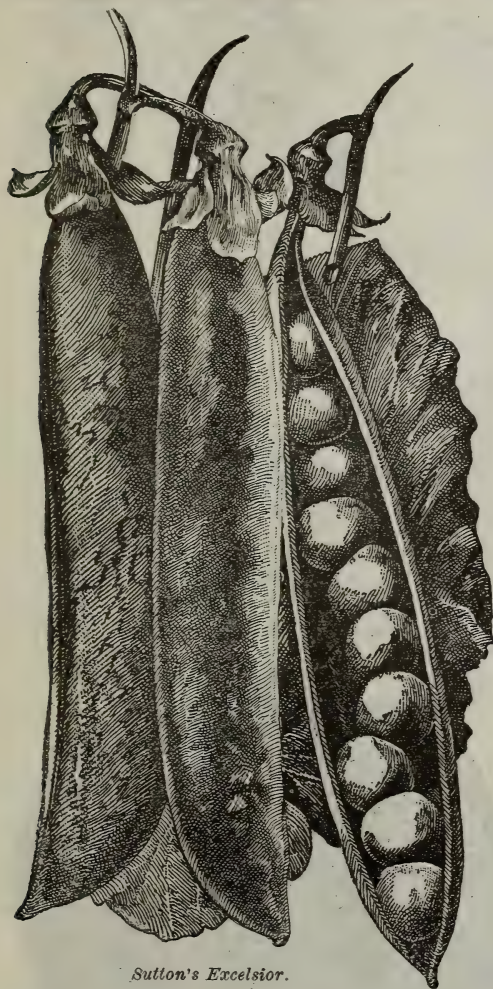
Bliss' Everbearing—"W"—A second early sort, continuing a long time in bearing. Vines vigorous and branching and grow about two feet high. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 20¢, qt. 35¢, gal. \$1.15, bu. \$7.50.

Bliss' Abundance—"W"—Vigorous in growth, producing pods in the greatest abundance—hence its name. Height twenty inches; peas of good quality. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 20¢, qt. 35¢, gal. \$1.15, bu. \$7.50.

Melting Sugar—"S"—(Edible Pod.) In this variety, which is the best of its class, the entire pod is cooked in the same way as string beans. The pods are of largesize, flat, very tender and brittle, and fine flavored when cooked; the vines attain a height of four feet and are very productive. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 15¢, qt. 25¢, gal. \$1.00, bu. \$7.00.

If Peas are wanted by mail 10c per pt., 15c per qt., must be added to pay postage. We pay the postage on packets.

All smooth varieties of Peas are sold basis 60 lbs. to the bushel. All wrinkled varieties 56 lbs. to the bushel.



Sutton's Excelsior.

PEPPER

CULTURE—Pepper seed requires heat for germination. The seed should be sown early in hot beds or in boxes in the window, or may be sown in the open ground about the middle of spring. When two inches high set in rich soil two feet apart in rows two and one-half feet apart. Hoe often. The yield can be greatly increased by hoeing manure from the hen house into the soil about the plants when they are about six inches high.



Ruby King.

Ruby King—A mild flavored pepper of large size, from four to six inches long by three and one-half to four inches thick; the plant is sturdy, bushy habit, and each produces from six to twelve large handsome fruits; when ripe they are of a beautiful, bright ruby red color and always remarkably mild and pleasant to the taste. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70¢.



Golden Dawn.

Golden Dawn—The plants do not grow large, but are rather dwarf and compact. They are very prolific, however, and as the plants can be set close together it is fully as productive as any. The fruit is of good size, thick at the shoulder and tapering to a blunt point. Color is a rich golden yellow, very attractive. The flesh is thick, sweet and mild flavored. The best large yellow sort. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60¢.

Long Red Cayenne—A long slender red pepper, very hot and pungent. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70¢.

Sweet Mountain—A strong grower and very productive. The young peppers are of a bright green color, turning to a rich red when ripe. Very large, sweet and mild. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60¢.

Bell or Bull Nose—A very large and mild glossy red variety. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 25¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60¢.



Long Red Cayenne.

Chinese Giant

Monstrous New Pepper, Fully Twice the Size of Ruby King



Chinese Giant.

This splendid new pepper has created quite a sensation among gardeners who have grown it for market. It is the earliest, largest and best of all the large red peppers grown—fully double the size of *Ruby King*, which has heretofore been the leading sort. Its enormous size, beautiful shining red color and mild flavor causes it to sell readily, and gardeners will find it the most profitable sort that can be handled. The plants make a vigorous growth of low, compact bushy habit, and are well set with the giant fruits. Single fruits often measure over four inches in breadth, the breadth being usually greater than its length. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 30¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

PUMPKIN

CULTURE—The pumpkin does best on newly broken sod or prairie land, or on land formed by plowing under a crop of rye or wheat in the spring, but will do well on almost any soil. The seed is usually planted among corn in hills eight by eight feet. Plant any time during May. When the frost has killed the vines cut off the stems a few inches from the fruit and store in a dry place, using care not to bruise them in handling.



A Big Crop of Connecticut Field Pumpkins. From a Photograph.

Connecticut Field—The common yellow field variety. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 50¢.
By express or freight, lb. 35¢, 5 lbs. \$1.50.

Large Cheese—A large, flat sort, productive and of good quality. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 50¢.

Tennessee Sweet Potato—Medium sized, pear shaped, striped white and green; thick flesh and of good flavor. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 75¢.

Cushaw or Crookneck—Light cream color; productive. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 75¢.

Small Sugar—Similar to *Winter Luxury*; very sweet and keeps well; quality excellent. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 65¢.

Winter Luxury—A small, sweet golden yellow variety; a fine winter keeper and unequalled for cooking. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 70¢.

King of the Mammoth—

This is the giant among pumpkins, often reaching a weight of over a hundred pounds. The skin is salmon colored, flesh bright yellow and fine grained and good quality. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30¢, lb. \$1.00.

Quaker Pie—Oval in shape, tapering to the stem end; flesh and skin of a creamy yellow color; fine for pies, being fine grained and rich flavored. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30¢, lb. \$1.00.



Tennessee Sweet Potato.



Small Sugar.

RADISH

EXTRA EARLY SORTS—Suitable for Forcing in Hot-Beds or Early Sowing Out of Doors.

CULTURE—For early use the seed may be sown in hot-beds in light sandy soil. The first sowing out of doors should be made as early as the ground is fit to work. For a constant supply sow every ten days until the middle of summer. Seed may be sown broadcast or in rows ten inches apart, covering one-half inch deep. The tenderness of the radish depends on a quick, continuous growth. A rich sandy soil is best. It should be spaded deeply and raked free from clods and stones. For extra early use, sow the small round sorts, follow with the half-long and long varieties, and for summer use the later sorts, as *White Strasburg* and *Yellow Oval* are best; these do not become tough and pithy so easily during the hot weather.

CRIMSON GIANT. The Finest Early Radish Ever Introduced.

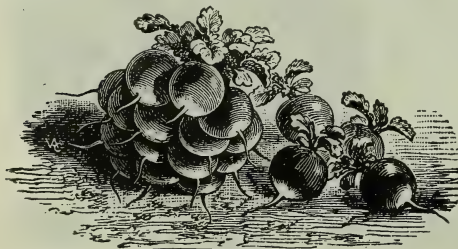
Crimson Giant—A variety extraordinary, in that, while growing to an unusually large size, it is always tender, crisp and of mild flavor. It remains in perfect condition a remarkably long time, and unlike other forcing varieties, does not become pithy, even when twice their size in diameter. Root turnip-shaped; color a beautiful crimson-carmine, flesh firm, crisp and tender. While very desirable as a second early forcing variety, we recommend it especially for first early out door planting. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, 2 oz. 15¢, ¼ lb. 25¢, ½ lb. 75¢.



Icicle.

Icicle—The earliest long sort. Although a long radish of good size, it becomes fit for use almost as early as the small round sorts. The roots are straight, smooth and pure white in color. The flesh is almost transparent, brittle as glass, very tender and fine flavored. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10, ¼ lb. 25¢, ½ lb. 80¢.

Deep Scarlet White Tipped Forcing or Rosy Gem—An excellent extra early or twenty-day radish of handsome globe shape. Its beautiful dark red color with white tip makes it one of the most salable varieties for early market. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 25¢, ½ lb. 75¢.



Rosy Gem.



Crimson Giant.

Earliest White Olive or Rocket—A remarkably quick growing radish of handsome oval shape and of pure white color. Excellent for forcing in hot-beds or early sowing out of door. Under favorable conditions it is ready for use within three weeks from sowing the seed. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 25¢, ½ lb. 75¢.

Wood's Early Frame—A good variety for forcing, being shorter and thicker than the old *Long Scarlet Short Top*; is one of the very best sorts for first crop out of doors. The roots are very uniform in shape and very bright red in color. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 30¢, ½ lb. \$1.00.

Triumph—This unique little radish, introduced from Holland, is very quick growing, has short tops and is well adapted to growing in hot-beds, as well as being a good sort for early planting out of doors. The radishes are of fine turnip shape, white, splashed and striped with bright scarlet, entirely distinct from any other sort. When mixed in a bunch with other scarlet radishes it makes a pleasing contrast. It is of mild and pleasing flavor, and very ornamental for table use. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 30¢, ½ lb. \$1.00.

Early White Turnip Forcing—The earliest white radish in cultivation. Good sized radishes can be pulled in twenty days after sowing the seed. Of fine round shape, flesh and skin pure white, and as a result of its quick growth, very crisp, mild and tender. An excellent forcing sort. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 20¢, ½ lb. 70¢.

Long White Vienna or Lady Finger—An early summer radish which is becoming very popular. The long white smooth roots are of about the same shape and length as the *Long Scarlet*, and always brittle and mild flavored. An excellent sort. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 25¢, ½ lb. 80¢.



Earliest White Olive or Rocket.

RADISH

EXTRA EARLY SORTS



Early White Turnip Forcing—See Opposite Page.

Early Scarlet Turnip—The standard small round red. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 60¢.



Nan Plus Ultra or Scarlet Forcing.

Non Plus Ultra or Scarlet Forcing—A very early bright scarlet turnip radish. One of the best forcing varieties. Top extremely small, admitting of very close planting in the hot-bed. Color a rich dark red; very crisp and tender and delicately flavored. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 70¢.



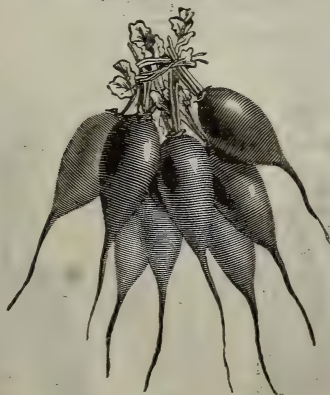
Scarlet Turnip White Tipped.

Early Scarlet Turnip White Tipped—This sort in shape and size closely resembles the *Early Scarlet Turnip*, but is a little earlier and of more attractive appearance. Color handsome bright scarlet, with white tips. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 60¢.



French Breakfast.

French Breakfast—An old favorite of rapid growth with small tops; crisp and tender; color a bright red with white tip. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 60¢.



Half Long Deep Scarlet.

Half Long Deep Scarlet or Paris Beauty—Similar to the *Long Scarlet*, but shorter, thicker and brighter in color. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 70¢.

Early Long Scarlet Short Top—The standard long red variety. Early and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 60¢.



Long Brightest Scarlet.

Long Brightest Scarlet—Undoubtedly the brightest and most attractive long radish grown. Is very early and quick growing. The color is a rich red, while the tips are pure white; flesh white, very crisp, tender and mild. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 70¢.

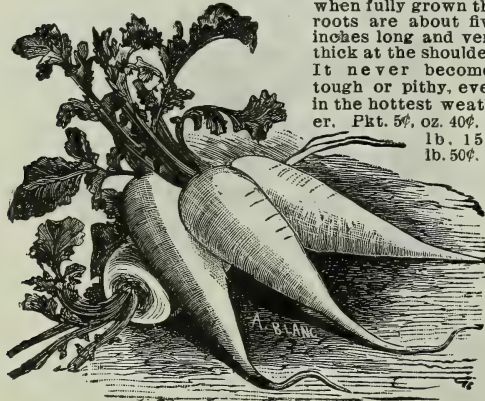
RADISH. Later Sorts

Early Golden Yellow Oval—Handsome smooth roots of a bright yellow color and fine oval shape, with small tops. It matures quickly and stands the heat of summer. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 60¢.



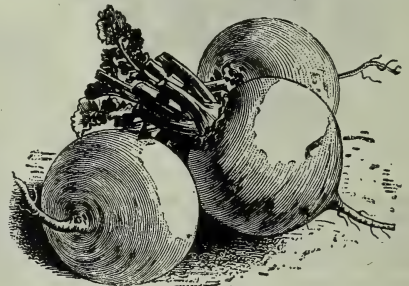
Golden Yellow Oval.

White Strasburg—One of the best of all the summer radishes. Of good quality at all stages of its growth, when fully grown the roots are about five inches long and very thick at the shoulder. It never becomes tough or pithy, even in the hottest weather. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 40¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15¢, lb. 50¢.



White Strasburg.

Early White Summer Turnip—An exceedingly tender round white radish of good size. It remains fit for use a long time. Especially valuable for summer sowing. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 50¢.



Early White Summer Turnip.

WINTER RADISHES

Black Spanish—A late and hardy variety of large size. Skin a very dark brown or black. Keeps well during the winter. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 50¢.

Rose China Winter—Of excellent quality; a good keeper. Skin a bright rose color; flesh very crisp and brittle. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 50¢.

Chinese White or Celestial—A large white all seasons or winter radish. Often grows fifteen inches long and five inches in diameter. The skin is pure white and the flesh, notwithstanding its large size, is crisp, tender and mild. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 50¢.



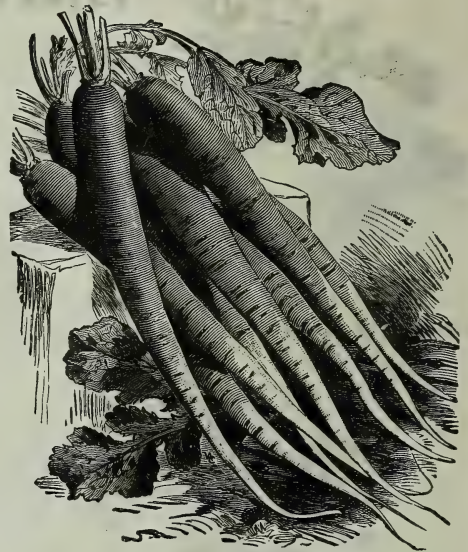
Chinese White or Celestial.



Rose China Winter.



Black Spanish.



Chartier.

Chartier—A fine American variety; excellent for summer use. The roots are about an inch in diameter and six inches long. Color a bright red, shading to a white tip; flesh remarkably crisp and mild. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 60¢.

RHUBARB

Myatt's Victoria—The standard sort. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, ¼ lb. 35¢, lb. \$1.00.

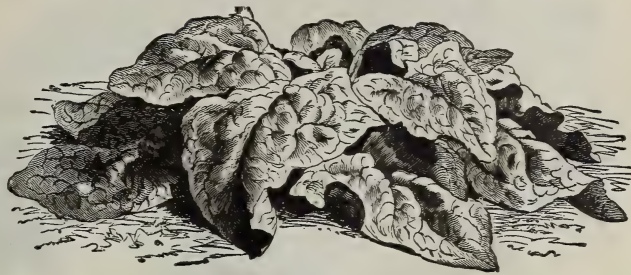
RHUBARB ROOTS

Rhubarb Roots—Strong two-year-old roots. By express or freight, each, 10¢; per dozen 75¢ per 100, \$5.00.

SPINACH



Myatt's Victoria.



Spinach, Monstrous Virolflay.

CULTURE—A rich black soil is best for spinach; in this it will grow quickly, and is most tender and succulent. For main crop the seed is usually sown the previous fall during September and protected through the winter by a covering of leaves or straw, which should be raked off early in the spring. Beginning early in the spring, as soon as the ground can be worked, it may be sown at any time during the season. Rake the soil fine and sow broadcast, covering one-half inch deep.



Bloomsdale.

Victoria—The foliage is heavy and of true *Savoy* appearance. The fact that it remains in condition longer, standing from two to three weeks longer before running to seed than any other variety, makes it unequalled for spring planting. Excellent for the home garden. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 15¢, lb. 35¢. By express or freight, lb. 25¢, 5 lbs. 90¢.

Monstrous Virolflay or Improved Thick Leaved—Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 15¢, lb. 35¢. By express or freight, lb. 25¢, 5 lbs. 80¢.

Long Standing—Excellent for spring planting. The leaves are large, thick, fleshy and crumpled. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 15¢, lb. 35¢. By express or freight, lb. 35¢, 5 lbs. 85¢.

Bloomsdale or Savoy Leaved—The numerous large leaves are curled, wrinkled and blistered. The best for fall or early spring sowing, or for shipping to market. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 15¢, lb. 30¢. By express or freight, lb. 20¢, 5 lbs. 85¢.

SALSIFY or VEGETABLE OYSTER

CULTURE—Salsify requires a light sandy soil, which should be well enriched, but coarse, fresh manure should be avoided, as it causes the roots to become crooked and prongy. As soon as the ground can be prepared in the spring, spade deeply, rake the surface fine, and sow the seed one and one-half inches deep in rows one and one-half feet apart. When the plants are a few inches high, thin out to four inches apart in the row. The roots are not injured by freezing, and may be left in the ground all winter; this improves the flavor. Or they may be lifted and stored in the cellar.

The Salsify is one of the most delicious and wholesome vegetables for winter use and should be more generally grown. The roots resemble a small parsnip. The flavor when cooked is that of an oyster. They are as easily grown as parsnips.



Mammoth Sandwich Island—The best variety. The roots grow to double the size of the old sort, are very smooth, of superior quality and delicate flavor. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 30¢, lb. \$1.00.

SORREL

A quick growing plant cultivated for its leaves which are used as greens boiled like spinach. It also makes a palatable soup.

It is of the easiest culture and is quite hardy; the plants may be left in the same position and will continue in full bearing for three or four years.

Sow early in the spring in rows. When up thin to eight inches apart. The first cutting may be made in about eight weeks.

Common—Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 30¢, lb. 90¢.



Sorrel—Common.

SQUASH

CULTURE—The squash does best in newly broken sod or prairie land, or on soil formed by plowing under a crop of wheat or rye in the spring, but any good soil will do. When the ground has become well warmed—after corn planting time—plant six or eight seeds in hills three by three feet apart for the bush sort, and five by five feet apart for the long running winter sorts. When the plants have made three or four leaves, thin out all but the three strongest in each hill. When insects molest the plants, dust with *Slug Shot*, or similar preparation.

SUMMER SORTS



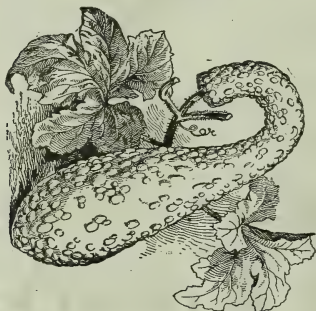
Mammoth White Bush.

Mammoth White Bush—An improved strain of the well known *White Bush* or *Patty Pan*, but twice as large. The color is a beautiful white; they ripen early and are wonderfully productive. Pkt. 5¢. oz. 10¢. ¼ lb. 20¢. lb. 60¢.

Golden Custard or Mammoth Yellow Bush—Similar to *Mammoth White Bush*, but of a beautiful golden yellow color. Pkt. 5¢. oz. 10¢. ¼ lb. 20¢. lb. 60¢.



Golden Custard.



White Summer Crookneck.

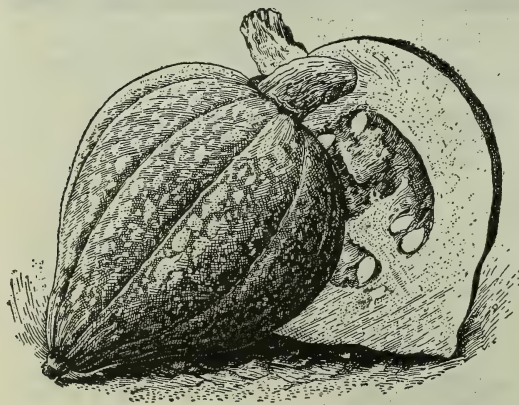
Giant Summer Crookneck—This new squash is not only earlier than the old *Summer Crookneck*, but grows nearly twice as large, sometimes reaching a length of two feet. It is of true bush habit and of fine quality; color a bright yellow. Pkt. 5¢. oz. 10¢. ¼ lb. 20¢. lb. 60¢.

White Summer Crookneck—Similar in size and shape to the old *Crookneck*, but of a beautiful ivory white color. It is of fine quality, productive, and its attractive appearance makes it a very desirable sort to grow for market. Pkt. 5¢. oz. 10¢. ¼ lb. 20¢. lb. 65¢.



Golden Bronze. Winter Sort.

FALL AND WINTER SORTS



The Delicious Squash.

Hubbard—The old favorite winter variety. Pkt. 5¢. oz. 10¢. ¼ lb. 20¢. lb. 65¢.

Golden Bronze—Size averages from eight to ten pounds and of a dark grayish green color with bronze on the upper surface when ripe: flesh an exceedingly bright golden yellow, fine grained, very sweet and delicious flavor. Early in maturing and a good keeper and yielder. Very uniform in size and appearance and combines the qualities desired for the table and pies. Pkt. 5¢. oz. 10¢. ¼ lb. 25¢. lb. 90¢.

The Delicious—The new greenish-bronze, medium sized fall or winter sort of particularly fine quality. The shell is hard, but very thin. The color of the flesh is a deep orange yellow. It is remarkably fine grained, sweet and well flavored. Like the *Fordhook* it can be used at almost all stages of growth. The squashes may be used when quite small and green for frying like *Egg Plant*, or for baking when half grown, like the summer bush sorts; when ripe no other sort can approach it in delicious sweetness or fine flavor. There may be other sorts of more attractive appearance and may outsell it as a market sort, but for the home garden quality counts, and *Delicious* is the sort that supplies it. Pkt. 5¢. oz. 10¢. ¼ lb. 25¢. lb. 90¢.

SQUASH. Fall and Winter Sorts

Chicago Warty Hubbard—The ideal Hubbard for home or market. Very large and uniform in size. Has a rich dark green skin, which is rough and heavily warted. It attracts attention when placed on display and sells readily when others are a drug on the market. The vines grow strong and vigorous, and are as productive as the old variety. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30¢, lb. 80¢.

New Red or Golden Hubbard—A perfect type of the *Green Hubbard* except in color, which is a bright, deep orange yellow. It is very handsome and attractive and a ready seller. Quality and flavor the best. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 75¢.

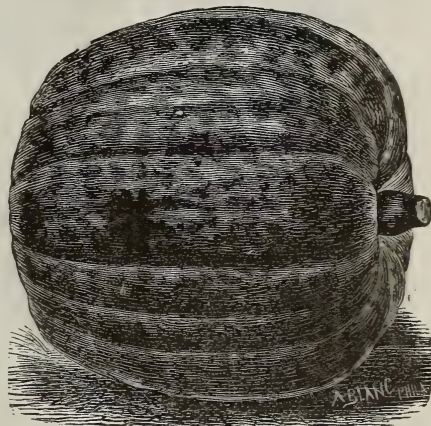
Mammoth Chili—The giant among squashes. Shape round, flattened at the ends. Color orange yellow. Flesh very thick and good quality. A good winter keeper. The best sort for feeding stock. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40¢, lb. \$1.25.



Chicago Warty Hubbard.



Red or Golden Hubbard.



Mammoth Chili.



Orange Marrow—The earliest of the winter squashes. Of good size and excellent quality. Color creamy orange. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 70¢.

Fordhook—Can be used at all stages of growth; keeping quality unsurpassed. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 80¢.

Fordhook.

TOBACCO

It is not generally known that tobacco can be successfully grown in the West. A year's supply of good smoking tobacco can be easily produced on a small plot of ground. The seed should be sown on a finely prepared seed bed in the spring, and when about six inches high the young plants set out two feet apart in rows three feet apart and cultivated frequently.

Connecticut Seed Leaf—Best adapted to the Northern and Middle States, as it is hardier and matures its crop earlier than other varieties. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 25¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75¢.



Connecticut Seed Leaf.

TOMATO

CULTURE—The best crops are grown in warm light soil. For extra early fruit the seed should be sown in a hot-bed about the first week in March. Sow seed in rows four inches apart and cover one-half inch deep. Enough plants for a small garden may also be grown in shallow boxes or flower pots in a sunny window in the house. When the weather becomes warm out of doors, gradually harden them by exposing them to the air. When all danger of frost is past set out in the open and water until the plants are established. For later use the seed may be sown out of doors. An easy method is to plant five or six seeds in hills three feet apart, and when a few inches high, pull out all but the strongest plant; when large enough the plants should be trained to stakes or trellis.

NEW EARLY TOMATO, "SPARK'S EARLIANA."

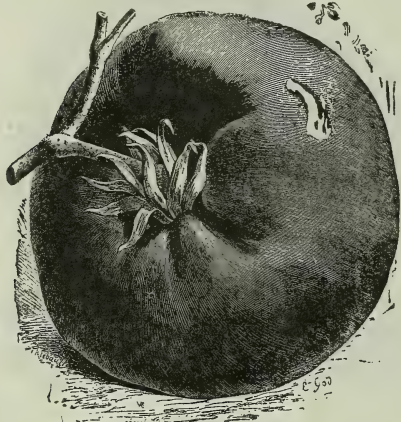
Remarkably early. Wonderfully prolific. Of late years big profits have been made in growing extra early tomatoes, and many new sorts have been introduced with extravagant praise and claim for earliness. Of these new sorts we think Spark's Earliana easily has the lead, both in earliness and productiveness. The introducer claims for it that shipments of this sort appear in market fully two weeks earlier than any other sort. This is a big claim, but we think it can be substantiated. Certain it is that gardeners who have grown this sort report big profits. It is a wonderful yielder—remarkable not only for its earliness, but also for its large size, fine shape and beautiful red color. Pkt. 10¢, oz. 25¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75¢, lb. \$2.00.

Magnus—It is thicker, heavier and more solid than Acme or Beauty, making it easily the most handsome sort in cultivation. While perfectly adapted to main crop planting, yet it matures so quickly that it will take first rank for early market. The form is perfect, uniformly large and very deep from stem to blossom end. It ripens evenly, does not crack about the stem, and the flavor is most desirable. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60¢, lb. \$2.00.

Dwarf Champion—Of dwarf, upright and compact habit forming a small tree which requires no staking or other support. The fruit is uniform in shape; color a purplish red; very early and wonderfully productive. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60¢, lb. \$2.00.

Livingston's Beauty—The smoothest and best of the large purple sorts. Very productive and used largely for canning. Fine quality. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40¢, lb. \$1.50.

Spark's Earliana.



Improved Trophy

Improved Trophy—The improved strain is fully equal to any of the modern sorts in quality and productiveness and is used by some of the largest canners to the exclusion of all other sorts. The fruits are very large, smooth, solid and heavy; color bright red. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40¢, lb. \$1.50.

The Stone—This variety has attained great favor with market gardeners and canners everywhere. Its solidity and carrying qualities are remarkable; its color is a beautiful red; in shape it is perfectly smooth and thick from stem to blossom end, making it very handsome and salable. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40¢, lb. \$1.50.

New Dwarf Stone—A new dwarf or tree tomato similar in growth to Dwarf Champion. It is of a stiff, straight upright habit, requiring no stakes or other support, even when loaded with fruit. Has healthy dark green foliage, peculiarly curled and crumpled, much like Dwarf Champion. It excels that variety, however, both in productiveness and in size and beauty of the fruit. The originators claim to have selected ten fruits from one vine at one time, the combined weight of which was five pounds and three ounces. They average four inches in diameter and two-and-a-half inches in depth. They are of a thick, round form, uniformly smooth and regular. The color is a bright scarlet. They are very solid and heavy, and of an exceptionally fine sweet taste. This new sort is quite hardy and the blossoms set well, even in a cool, moist season. All gardeners should try it. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 25¢, two oz. 40¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60¢, lb. \$2.25.

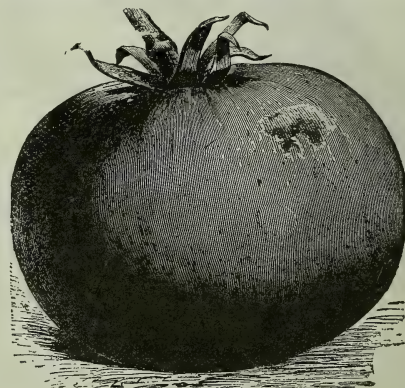


Pear Shaped.

Pear Shaped Red and Yellow—Small fruits, growing in clusters. Exceedingly productive. Much used for preserving. Each red or yellow, pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60¢, lb. \$2.00.

Acme—Hardy and productive; the first fruits ripen very early, and it continues in bearing until cut down by frost. Fruit round, smooth and of good size; solid and of fine flavor. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40¢, lb. \$1.50.

Ponderosa—Splendid in every way, of very large size, often reaching a weight of three pounds each; perfect in form and color, as solid as beefsteak and of finest quality and flavor. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 40¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50.



Matchless

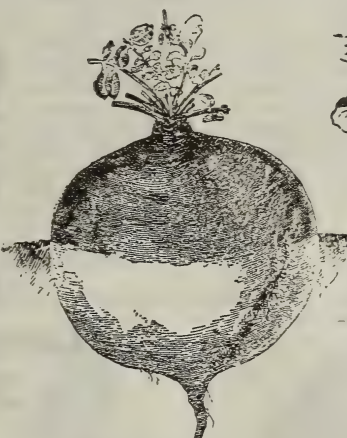
Matchless—A standard large fruited main crop sort, of bright red color. The fruits are always of a uniform shape, heavy and meaty; very handsome in appearance and of superior flavor. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50¢, lb. \$1.75.

TURNIP

CULTURE—Turnip is one of the first seeds to be sown in the spring. As soon as the ground can be worked, spade or plow deeply and prepare the surface finely, raking off all clods and stones. Sow the seeds at once in the freshly dug soil; sow very thinly and rake the seed into the soil one-half inch deep; when up thin out to six inches apart. Turnips become tough and strong during the hot summer weather, and the sowings should be so regulated that they will become fit for use either in early summer or late autumn. For winter use, sow from the middle of July to the end of August.



Scarlet Kashmyr.



Rutabaga—Long Island.

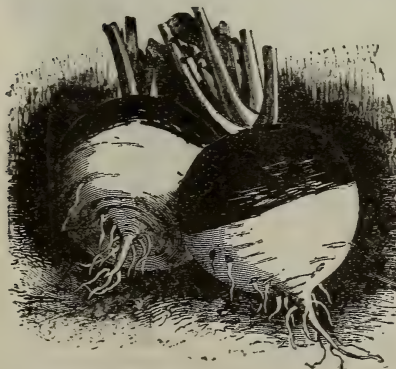


Purple Top Strap Leaved.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Extra Early Purple Top Milan —Few and short leaves, mild flavor	5¢	10¢	20¢	60¢
Extra Early White Milan —Identical with the above, except pure white..	5¢	10¢	20¢	75¢
White Egg —Perfectly smooth, grows quickly, tender and mild; unequaled table sort	5¢	10¢	15¢	50¢
Early White Flat Dutch or Spring —Good size, fine quality	5¢	10¢	15¢	50¢
Purple Top White Globe —Large size, perfect globe shape	5¢	10¢	15¢	50¢
Purple Top Strap Leaved —The standard main crop sort; heavy yielder	5¢	10¢	15¢	50¢
Golden Ball or Orange Jelly —Medium size, yellow skin and flesh, mild and fine flavor	5¢	10¢	15¢	50¢
Scarlet Kashmyr —Distinct sort, color bright red, attractive, early	5¢	10¢	15¢	50¢
Long White Cow Horn —Especially recommended for feeding; roots very long, heavy cropper.	5¢	10¢	15¢	50¢
Amber Globe —The best yellow field sort, heavy cropper, large size, and keeps well	5¢	10¢	15¢	45¢

RUTABAGA

Long Island Purple Top —An American yellow fleshed sort, large size, best keeper	5¢	10¢	15¢	50¢
---	----	-----	-----	-----



Purple Top White Globe.



White Egg.



Early White Flat Dutch.

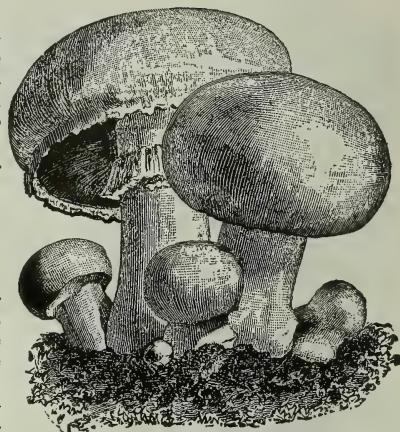
MUSHROOM

The Mushroom is an edible fungus of a brownish white color, in appearance very much like the ordinary "toad stool" of the woods. It forms no seed, but instead, a white spongy substance called the spawn is produced. This is preserved in horse manure, pressed into bricks, and in this form can be handled or transported conveniently. It will keep its vitality for years.

The spawn we offer is a highly improved, very superior article, far ahead of that usually sold. It produces very large, tender mushrooms of a delicate flavor, and is much more productive than the ordinary sorts.

Contrary to the popular belief, this delicacy is not difficult to grow. Mushrooms can be grown successfully in cellars, in caves, in hotbeds, or in closed sheds, wherever a uniform moisture and a warm, even temperature of from 50 to 60 degrees can be maintained, and where a plentiful supply of fresh horse stable manure can be obtained. The manure is mixed with loam and formed into compact beds ten or twelve inches deep, and of the size required. Into this the broken pieces of spawn are planted and covered with soil. With the exception of an occasional watering no further work is required. The mushrooms will appear in about six weeks.

Prices: Bricks or about one pound each, 30¢ postpaid; or 5 lbs. for \$1.25 postpaid. By express or freight, lb. 20¢, 5 lbs. or over, 15¢.



Mushroom.

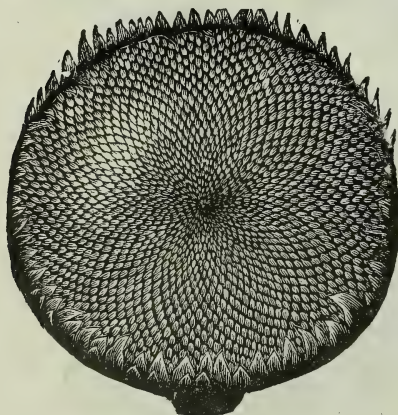
Mammoth Russian Sunflower

Unequaled as a Food for Poultry

Mammoth Russian Sunflower produces very large heads; often twenty inches across, which are completely filled with the striped grains. It succeeds everywhere, and requires but little rain to insure a crop. It makes an enormous yield of seed. It is a good food for stock, and cannot be equaled as a food for poultry, being the greatest egg producing food known. The heavy stalks make good fuel. The plant when growing is also said to be a protection from malaria. Plant when the ground becomes warm, at the rate of two pounds per acre.

Mammoth Russian—The best in all respects for a farm crop.

Price by mail, postpaid, lb. 20¢; by express or freight, lb. 10¢. 10 lbs. 75¢, 25 lbs. or more at 6¢ per lb.



Mammoth Russian Sunflower.

PEANUTS

The Peanut thrives best and produces the largest crops in a light sandy and fairly rich soil. As soon as the ground becomes warm lay off ridges three feet apart and plant the seed, removing the outer shell, and placing three or four seed every two feet. Cultivate frequently. The nuts form underground and should be dug and dried as soon as the plants have died down.



Peanuts.

Price by mail, lb. 25¢.

By express or freight, lb. 15¢, 10 lbs. \$1.25.

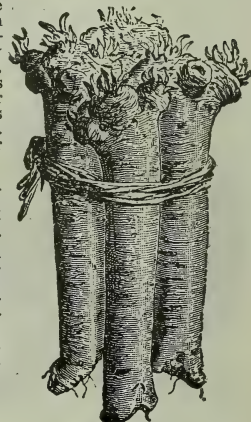
ROOTS

Horse Radish—Fine, large thick roots may be grown in a single season by planting the young roots early in the spring in good, rich, loose soil. Fresh plantings should be made from year to year as the old roots grow rough and prongy. Small roots by mail, per doz. 25¢, per 100 75¢.

Chives—Small plants belonging to the onion family. They are perfectly hardy and are grown for their small round leaves, which are used for flavoring, imparting a mild onion-like flavor. They may be planted in a corner of the garden or in the border, and divided when the clumps become too large. Roots per bunch by mail, each 10¢, per doz. \$1.00.

Asparagus Roots—See p.9

Rhubarb Roots—See p.39



Horse Radish Roots.



FLOWER SEEDS



\$1.25
\$2.50
\$3.75
\$5.00

For \$1.00 you may select Flower seeds in packets amounting to -
For \$2.00 you may select Flower seeds in packets amounting to -
For \$3.00 you may select Flower seeds in packets amounting to -
For \$4.00 you may select Flower seeds in packets amounting to -

Alyssum, Sweet

Tom Thumb—Height six inches; covered during the entire summer with hundreds of pure white flowers. Pkt. 5¢.

Little Gem—A fine dwarf sort; pure white Pkt. 5¢.



Sweet Alyssum.

Aquilegia (Columbine)

One of the most popular hardy perennials. Plant them once and they are always there. Beautiful varieties in both double and single.

Double—Finest mixed, pkt. 15¢.

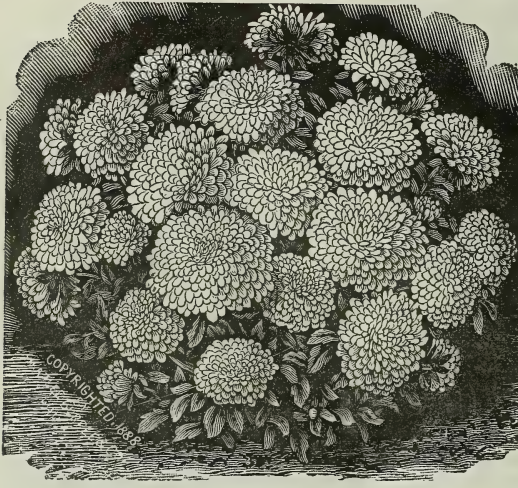
Single—Finest mixed, pkt. 15¢.

2 packets for 25¢.



Aquilegia Columbine

ASTERS



Victoria Aster.

Ostrich Plume—One of the grandest Asters. Large flowers; splendid for cutting; mixed colors. Pkt. 10¢.
Giant Comet—Superb class, with large flowers and long petals; excellent for cutting. Pkt. 10¢.

Ageratum



Easily grown from seed, and blooms profusely during the summer.

Dwarf Imperial Blue—Pkt. 5¢.

Balsams—(Lady's Slipper)



Balsam.

Calendula—(Pot Marigold)

Showy, free flowering annuals. Succeeds everywhere, and blooms profusely until killed by frost.

Meteor—Large double yellow, striped with orange. Pkt. 5¢.

Double Mixed—Flowers very large and double. Pkt. 5¢.

Improved Camelia, Flowered. White—A very large, perfectly double pure white flower. Pkt. 5¢.
Double. Mixed—All colors and shades. Pkt. 5¢.

Begonia, Vernon

This free flowering bedding begonia succeeds in any good garden soil and blooms the first year from seed sown early. The foliage is a deep red, making a fine contrast with the bright carmine blossoms. Pkt. 10¢.

Browallia

Giant Blue—One of the most satisfactory of summer blooming plants out of doors or makes a fine pot plant for winter blooming. Pkt. 10¢.

Peony Flowered Perfection—A fine incurved variety, fine for cutting or bedding. Flowers of large size and magnificent form and color. Pkt. 10¢.

Victoria—This is, perhaps, the most showy of all Asters, bearing enormous flowers, very double and of handsome shape. Fine for bedding or cut flowers. Pkt. 10¢.

Comet—The flowers of this beautiful class resemble a large Japanese Chrysanthemum; the petals being long and twisted, forming a large, loose shaggy blossom. Pkt. 10¢.

Crown Asters—A flat petaled variety. The flowers are three inches across and striking on account of their white center and broad, brilliant colored margins. Pkt. 10¢.

All six varieties, 50¢ postpaid.



Crown Aster.

Calliopsis

Grandiflora—Showy and beautiful; blossoms all summer. Fine for cutting. Large golden yellow flowers with brown centers. Pkt. 5¢.

Golden Ray—See Novelties.



Canterbury Bells. (Giant Cup and Saucer.)

Canterbury Bells Mixed

Giant Cup and Saucer—A fine variety, producing white and blue flowers resembling a cup and saucer. Pkt. 5¢.

Canary Bird Flower

A beautiful climber, with charming canary-colored blossoms. Pkt. 5¢.

Candytuft

Universally known and easy to grow.

Empress—Giant Hyacinth, flowered, pure white. Fine for cut flowers.

Mixed Colors—Pkt. 5¢.

CANNA*Crozy's Mixed.*

Crozy's Mixed—The finest of all bedding plants; blooms freely the first year from seed sown early. Pkt. 5¢.

Carnations

Chabaud's Earliest Perpetuals—These popular flowers are easily grown from seed. They begin blooming in a few months after sowing the seed. The large double flowers are sweet scented and beautifully fringed.

Mixed Colors—Pkt. 10¢.

*Centaurea Cyannis.***Centaurea Cyannis**—(Bachelor's Button)

Blue; a favorite everywhere; fine for cut flowers. Pkt. 5¢.

Cleome Pungens—(Giant Spider Plant)

This beautiful plant succeeds anywhere from seed sown in the open ground; it blooms profusely during the entire summer; grows to a height of three feet and is never out of bloom until killed by frost. Pkt. 5¢.

Celosia or Cockscomb

Free blooming annuals of easy culture.

*Empress.*

Empress—The finest of all; grows only eight inches high, with immense dark red combs. Pkt. 10¢.

Dwarf Mixed—Pkt. 5¢.

*Feathered Cockscomb.*

Feathered Cockscomb—An exceedingly fine sort from Paris; undoubtedly one of the grandest bedding plants in cultivation; grows two feet high; color brilliant crimson. Pkt. 10¢.

Cobea Scandens

A rapid climber that will cling to any rough surface valuable for covering trellis, arbors, etc. Large bell-shaped purple flowers. Pkt. 5¢.

COSMOS

These beautiful free blooming plants should be in every garden. They form large bushes, which in the autumn are literally covered with the large, single daisy-like blossoms. The colors are pure white, pink and red. Plant seed in the open ground early in the spring.

Dwarf Early Flowering Dawn

—A beautiful white sort, coming into bloom in July and continues in flower until killed by frost. Pkt. 10¢.

Giant Flowered Mixed—

Pkt. 10¢.

Chilian Glory Vine

A beautiful annual climber, which, when trained to a trellis or wall, makes an effective showing throughout the summer. The bright, orange-colored flowers are borne in clusters. Pkt. 10¢.



Cypress Vine.



Cosmos.

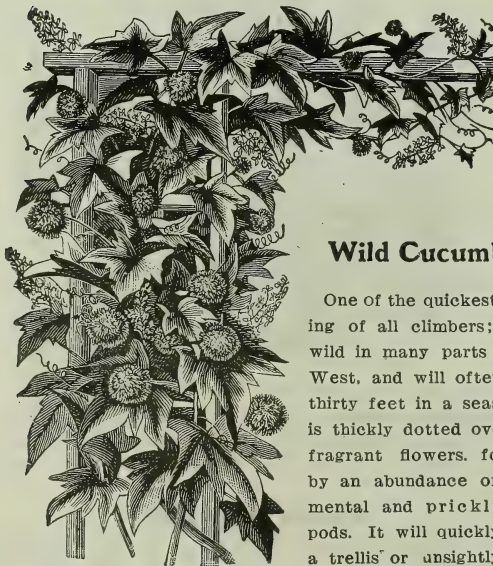
Cypress Vine

A neat, rapid growing climber, with delicate, finely cut, fern-like leaves, and star-shaped red and white blossoms.

Mixed Colors—Pkt. 5¢, oz. 30¢.

Horned African Cucumber

This beautiful vine grows very rapidly and bears an abundance of horned fruits as shown in our illustration. The fruits are green at first turning yellow and speckled when ripe. Besides being highly ornamental the fruits are edible and of good quality. They are fine for slicing, and when young make excellent and attractive pickles. Pkt. 5¢.



Wild Cucumber.

Wild Cucumber

One of the quickest growing of all climbers; grows wild in many parts of the West, and will often grow thirty feet in a season. It is thickly dotted over with fragrant flowers, followed by an abundance of ornamental and prickly seed pods. It will quickly cover a trellis or unsightly building. Pkt. 5¢.



**HORNED
AFRICAN CUCUMBER**

DAHLIAS

Large Flowering Single—These beautiful flowers are easily grown from seed, and bloom the first season. The plant makes a strong, compact bush, and the white, yellow and red blossoms are produced in great numbers. The bulbs may be stored over winter in a cellar. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10¢.

Dianthus or Pinks

Double—Annual. Mixed. Pkt. 5¢.

China or Indian Pinks—Fine double. Mixed. Pkt. 5¢.

Double Imperial—Variegated colors. Pkt. 5¢.

Single Heddiwigi—Large, single, white flowers. The plants grow one foot high and bloom profusely from early summer until frost. Pkt. 10¢.

Escholtzia, (California Poppy)

Profuse flowering plant, blooming from June until frost. Large, single flowers.

Mixed Colors—Pkt. 5¢.

Fox Glove—(Digitalis)

An old-fashioned flower of stately growth; highly ornamental, large, cup-shaped flower; height three feet. Pkt. 5¢.

Four O'Clock

Well known annuals of easy culture. **Mixed Colors**—Pkt. 5¢.



Double Daisy



China or Indian Pink.



Double Daisy.

Feverfew—(Matricaria)

Bushy annual garden plants, bearing clusters of perfectly double white flowers; fine for cutting. Pkt. 10¢.

Easily raised from seed sown in the spring, blooms from April to June.

Giant Mixed—Colors, red, pink and white. Pkt. 10¢.

Forget-Me-Not

Bright blue star-shaped flowers; bloom the first year from seed if sown early. Pkt. 5¢.

Early Flowering—An extremely early sort; blooms in eight weeks from sowing time; fine for pots or borders. Pkt. 5¢.

Gaillardia

Excellent plant for bedding; blooms the entire summer; brilliant colors; two feet; new double, mixed. Pkt. 5¢.

Globe Amaranth

An everlasting flower; also called Bachelor's Button; succeeds everywhere; mixed colors. Pkt. 5¢.

Godetia

Lady Satin Rose—A bed of these brilliant red flowers produces a grand effect. Pkt. 5¢.

Gourds

Rapid growing climbers, bearing attractive and curious fruits of various shapes and colors; many of them are highly ornamental; mixed sorts Pkt. 5¢.

*Forget-Me-Not.***Heliotrope**

Lemoine's Giant—A new race of this popular flower, with immense clusters of lavender, purple and white blooms. Pkt. 10¢.

*Japanese Variegated Hop.**Heliotrope.***Hibiscus**

Africanus—A new Japanese variety of rare beauty; plants reach a height of two feet from seed sown early in the spring, and bloom profusely from August until frost. The large saucer-shaped flowers are of a creamy white color. Pkt. 10¢.

Hollyhock

Chaters—The plants are hardy, and the flowers double as a rose and of many rich colors; remain a long time in bloom. Pkt. 10¢.

Japanese Variegated Hop

A valuable new climber of very rapid growth. The bright green leaves are splashed and mottled with silvery white. It flourishes in the hottest weather, and is not molested by insects of any kind. Highly ornamental. We consider this one of the best climbers we have ever seen. Pkt. 5¢.

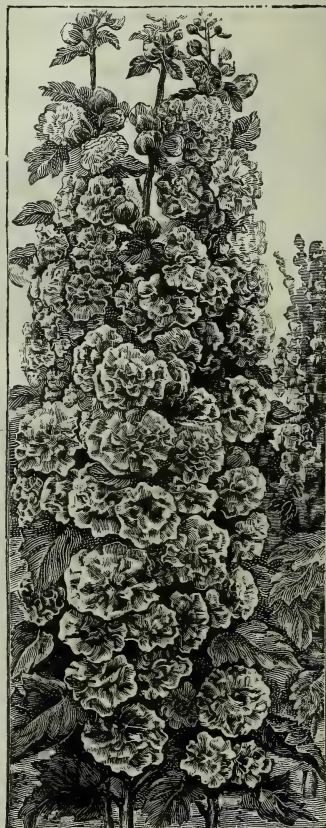
Larkspur

Giant Hyacinth-Flowered—Mixed colors. Pkt. 5¢.

Lobelia

Valuable for pots, hanging baskets, and masses in the open ground.

Crystal Palace—The finest blue. Pkt. 5¢.

*Hollyhock*

Marigold

African—Large yellow and orange colored flowers. Mixed. Pkt. 5¢.

French—Of dwarf habit flowers large and perfectly double. Mixed. Pkt. 5¢.



New Japanese.

Morning Glories

New Japanese—A rapid climber with large flowers with an endless variety of colors, markings and shades. They are of as easy culture as the old *Morning Glory*, and are worthy of a prominent place in every garden. All colors, mixed. Pkt. 5¢.

Tall Climbing—Mixed. Pkt. 5¢.

Dwarf or Bedding Morning Glory—Height, one foot. Pkt. 5¢.

Nasturtiums

Next to *Sweet Peas*, these are unquestionably the most popular summer flowers. They are of very easy culture and bloom freely the entire season.



Nasturtium, Tall or Climbing.

Tall, or Running

These grow very rapidly, reaching a height of five or six feet. Fine for covering arbors, trellises, or unsightly outbuildings. Flowers of rich coloring, from very light yellow to deepest maroon.

Madame Gunter's Hybrids—Blotched and striped flowers of very brilliant and beautiful colors; grow about four feet high. Pkt. 5¢. oz. 20¢.

Tall Mixed—A carefully compounded mixture containing all colors and shades. Pkt. 5¢. oz. 15¢.

Dwarf or Bush

Dwarf Chamelion—Single plants of this variety bear flowers of almost all shades found in Nasturtiums. The flowers change color from day to day until they fade. Are not only curious but beautiful. Pkt. 5¢. oz. 15¢.

Dwarf Mixed—All colors and shades, blotched and striped. Pkt. 5¢. oz. 15¢.

Mina Lobata—(Mexican Climber)

A rapid and luxuriant summer climber. The flowers are borne in clusters of ten or twenty, and are of bright crimson color. Pkt. 5¢.



Mina Lobata.

Moon Vine

This valuable climber surpasses all others in vigorous and rapid growth. It flowers only at night, or on dark, cloudy days. The blooms are six inches in diameter, and are borne in large numbers. Pkt. 10¢.

Momordica—(Balsam Apple)

A good climber with curious ornamental fruits. Pkt. 5¢.

Mesembryanthemum Tri-Color

Dwarf trailing plants of great beauty, blooming the whole summer: height six inches. Mixed. Pkt. 5¢.

Mignonette

Paris Market—A fine variety for pot culture. Giant spikes of deliciously fragrant flowers. Pkt. 10¢.

Grandiflora—The common sort. Pkt. 5¢.



Nasturtium, Dwarf or Bush.



Pansy, Giant Mixed.

Petunia



Phlox Drummondii.

Phlox Drummondii

Grandiflora—No flower can surpass the Phlox in brilliancy or variety of color, or freedom of bloom mixed. Pkt. 10¢.

Dwarf—Grows only six inches high; valuable for bedding; Pkt. 10¢.

Portulaca

One of our best hardy annual plants; of easy culture. It delights in a sunny situation, and blooms continuously during the summer. The flowers are of the richest colors.

Single Mixed—Pkt. 5¢.



Petunia, Single Mixed

Nicotiana Affinis

Tuberose, flowered, sweet-scented tobacco. Pkt. 5¢.

Pansies

Fine Mixed—A grand collection, including all shades and colors, striped and spotted. Pkt. 5¢.

Giant Mixed—Superb Strain—This collection contains only the very largest flowers, of most beautiful colors. Mixed. Pkt. 10¢.

Black Prince—Rich, velvety black. Pkt. 5¢.

Lord Beaconsfield—A bright purple. Pkt. 5¢.

Mahogany—Peculiar brown red; fine bedder. Pkt. 5¢.

Light Blue—Lovely, nearly sky blue. Pkt. 5¢.

Yellow Gem—Beautiful golden yellow, very free blooming. Pkt. 5¢.

Snow Flake—Pure white. Pkt. 5¢.

Madame Perret—Beautiful wine shades, large flowers; striking in every particular. Pkt. 10¢.



Pansy, Madame Perret.

Physalis Fanchetti

Giant Japanese Winter Cherry—A very showy and attractive annual, of strong branching habit, growing about two feet high. The branches are studded with large, bright red cherry-like fruits, each enclosed in a large balloon-like calyx, which is at first green, but changes to a bright crimson. Pkt. 10¢.

Poppies

Shirley—Single or semi-double, of rich and varied colors, from white to deep crimson; flowers large, and will last several days when cut. Pkt. 5¢.

Tulip, Flowered—A magnificent single flower; grows about fourteen inches high, and produces from fifty to sixty large, brilliant scarlet blossoms. Pkt. 5¢.

Mikado—Large, white flowers, beautifully fringed and tipped with light pink, perfectly double. Pkt. 5¢.

Peony Flowered Double Mixed—Pkt. 5¢.

One packet each of the above five varieties 20¢. All varieties mixed. Pkt. 5¢.



Shirley Poppy.

Ricinus Zanzibarensis

Giant Castor Bean—A giant ornamental plant, of remarkably rapid growth, reaching a height of twelve to sixteen feet in a single season. The giant leaves and the brilliantly colored stems produce a grand effect. Pkt. 10¢.

Rose

Dwarf Everblooming—These beautiful small roses are easily grown from seed, and bloom the first season; excellent for pot culture or bedding out of doors. Pkt. 10¢.

Salvia

Free Flowering Scarlet—This we consider one of the best and most effective of summer bedding plants. The plants are covered with the long spikes of intensely scarlet flowers from June until frost; height two feet. Pkt. 10¢.

*Dwarf Everblooming Rose.***Sunflower**

Dwarf Double—Grows seven feet high, and blooms profusely all summer. The bright golden yellow flowers are perfectly double, and so perfect in form that they resemble long stemmed double chrysanthemums. Pkt. 5¢.

*Salvia.***Scarlet Flax**

One of the most showy and effective bedding plants: color, bright scarlet. Pkt. 5¢.

Stocks

Large Flowering Double Ten-Weeks-Stock—Pkt. 5¢.

Sweet William

All Colors, Mixed—Pkt. 5¢.

Violet

The Czar—Sweet scented. Pkt. 10¢.

Verbenas*Verbena.*

Universally admired and easily cultivated, and may be treated as half hardy annuals. Our "Mammoth Verbena" is a mixture of the largest and best varieties known. The flowers are of a gigantic size, many single flowers being as large as a 25 cent piece.

New Mammoth—Mixed colors. Pkt. 10¢.

Defiance—Intense bright scarlet. Pkt. 10¢.

Vinca or Periwinkle*Vinca.*

A very satisfactory summer blooming bedding plant. Large single flowers and glossy foliage.

Mixed, Pink or White—Pkt. 5¢.

Zinnia

A very showy and brilliant annual of easy culture. Stands the heat of summer well, and succeeds in any common garden soil. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5¢.

Tom Thumb or Double Miniature—The popular dwarf sort, slightly varying in height, which only makes them the more attractive; all colors mixed. Pkt. 5¢, oz. \$1.00.

Zea.

Japanese Variegated Corn—A handsome foliage plant resembling corn, with beautiful green and silvery white striped leaves. Pkt. 5¢.

SWEET PEAS

Four New Beautiful Sweet Peas

Helen Pierce—Especially new and distinct in color and markings and briefly described as a Gloxinia flowered type. The color is bright blue, mottled on pure white. Large pkt. 10¢, oz. 20¢.

Queen Alexandra—A beautiful scarlet borne on stiff stems and producing in the greatest profusion. Large pkt. 10¢, oz. 20¢.

Countess Spencer—This grand orchid flowered sort is a silvery white, suffused

with a soft rose pink. The outer edges crumpled and waved. Large pkt. 10¢, oz. 20¢.

Gladys Unwin—The most lovely shade of pink, with striking wrinkled or wavy standard and broad wings. Large pkt. 10¢, oz. 20¢.

One packet each of the above sorts, 30¢ postpaid.

For 50c we will send postpaid the four above varieties and one packet each of the two new grand varieties as shown on page 3.

The Best Fourteen Sorts

The seed should be sown as early in the spring as the ground can be worked. As soon as the flowers have reached their full development they should be cut, as the plants will stop blooming if allowed to run to seed.

Countess of Lathom—Cream pink, self colored. Medium size, hooded form.

Extra Early Blanche Ferry—Standard rose; wings white, tinged with pink. Very early.

Dorothy Eckford—The best white.

Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon—Large primrose.

King Edward VII—The best red sort.

Lady Grisel Hamilton—Standard mauve, wings lavender.

Lotta Eckford—Standard white, quite heavily shaded throughout with lilac.

Lovely—Standard and wings both deep pink shading to very light pink at the edges.

Miss Willmott—Standard orange pink, showing veins of deeper orange pink. Wings rose.

Mont Blanc—Pure white, medium size, open form and very early. Plant is quite dwarf.

Navy Blue—Indigo and violet; the whole effect of the flower is very blue.

Othello—Very dark maroon, showing veins of almost black. Large size, hooded form.

Prima Dona—Pure pink, self colored. Flowers good size.

Prince of Wales—Rose crimson, self colored. The vine is a very vigorous grower.

Prices on all named varieties: Packet 5 cents, ounce 10 cents. One packet each of the 14 sorts for 50 cents

Best Large Flowering Mixed—Prepared from a carefully studied and well arranged formula and contains over sixty of the new and very best varieties. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 15¢, lb. 40¢.

Cupid or Dwarf Sweet Peas

This type spreads on the ground similar to a verbena, making a plant from eighteen to twenty-four inches in diameter, and rarely grows more than six or eight inches tall when in full bloom. The blossoms are always large, usually larger than the tall growing sorts.

White Cupid—Pure white.

Pink Cupid—Blossoms are the same as *Blanche Ferry*, described above.

Mixed Cupids—All colors and shades mixed. Prices of all the above sorts: Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 20¢, lb. 60¢.

Mixed Semi-Dwarf Annuals

This mixture consists of the standard and popular annuals. You can almost get a complete flower garden from this mixture with little expense. One packet will give you surprising results. Pkt 5¢, oz. 25¢.

Japanese Flower Garden

Ornamental Grasses and Annuals—Mixed—This odd and attractive mixture can be used in beautifying the unsightly places about your garden or yard. All of easy culture. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 30¢.

"Surprise" Mixture of Flower Seeds

The mixture contains some fifty sorts of dwarf free flowering annuals, all of the easiest culture and brightest colors. The mixture may be sown in the open ground, at any time during April or May, and from June until frost it will produce flowers of all colors and forms; single and double, forming a bed of great variety and rare beauty. The mixture also contains some choice ornamental grasses, which add greatly to the attractiveness of the bed, as well as being useful in forming bouquets, which may be gathered from the bed every day during the summer. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢.

Summer Flowering Bulbs

There are few, if any, plants, that will so well repay the little care and attention needed, as the sorts described below. They are of the simplest and easiest culture; it is only necessary to set out the bulbs in any good garden soil and await results. The bulbs are inexpensive and quickly make a beautiful display. When the plants are through blooming in the fall, the bulbs, greatly increased in number, are stored in a warm dry cellar to be set out again the following spring.



Gladiolus.

GLADIOLUS

Superb flowers, embracing a wide range of colors, from delicate shades of pink and primrose to deepest crimson and maroon, also striped and variegated. They bloom freely and quickly, making a most gorgeous display and continue in flower for several weeks. For a continuous effect the bulbs may be set out at intervals of several weeks apart. When cut and placed in a vase of water, the blossoms may be kept a long time. Best mixture, including all colors and shades, striped and variegated. Large bulbs, guaranteed to flower. By mail postpaid, each 5¢, three for 10¢. By express, 35¢ per dozen.

Tuberose

Excelsior Pearl

—A favorite flower everywhere. The plants bloom very quickly from bulbs set out in the spring and continue in flower a long time. This new sort is distinguished by its short robust stem, completely covered by large blossoms fully twice the size of the old tuberose and quite double. The flowers are very fragrant and of the purest waxy-white color. Large selected bulbs by mail postpaid, each 5¢; six for 25¢, 45¢ per doz. By express, 35¢ per dozen.



Tuberose.

Madeira Vine

Also called *Climbing Mignonette*. A rapid growing climber with beautiful waxy foliage and graceful clusters of flowers of pure white color and delicate fragrance. It succeeds well in partial shade as well as in the sunshine. Very ornamental and useful for shading verandas, arbors, or covering unsightly sheds, stumps, etc. It climbs readily. Bulbs increase and multiply very rapidly. Good strong bulbs by mail postpaid, each 5¢, six for 20¢, 35¢ per doz. By express, per doz. 25¢.

Caladium

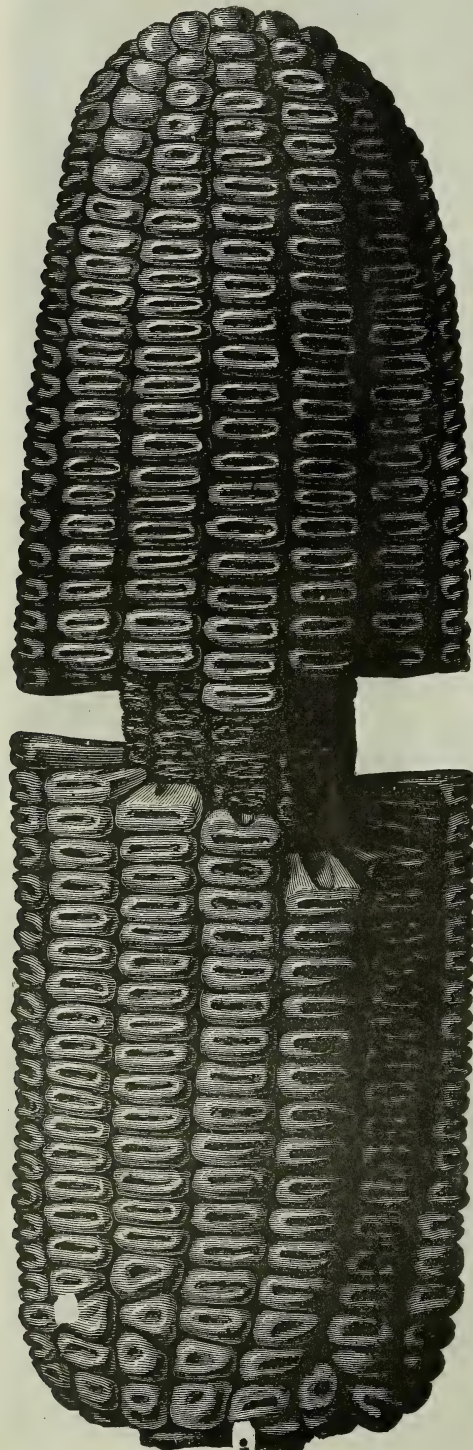
Also called *Elephant Ears*. An excellent decorative foliage plant with gigantic, velvety leaves, of exceedingly rapid growth and tropical appearance. Planted singly or in groups on the lawn they make a splendid and effective showing. The leaves are often two feet long and a foot across. The plants are not affected by the hot burning sun of summer. By mail postpaid, each 15¢, three for 40¢. By express, per doz. \$1.25.



Caladium, or Elephant Ears.

SELECTED SEED CORN

CAREFULLY SORTED, PERFECTLY CURED AND TESTED FOR GROWTH



Golden Beauty.

All our Corn is grown especially for Seed purpose from pure, high-bred stocks and in isolated fields to prevent mixing. Every ear is carefully inspected and the tips and butts are removed before shelling. Our Seed Corn warehouse is equipped with improved machinery for putting the stock in the finest possible condition and at a minimum expense, so that we can offer it at moderate prices. Will gladly mail samples on request.



Golden Beauty Kernels.

Golden Beauty—For general planting in this section, we know of no corn that will give better satisfaction than the big, handsome Golden Beauty. It is the largest grained and finest corn in appearance we have ever seen. The ears are of perfect shape, as shown in cut, which was made from a

photograph of an average ear. It is of a beautiful golden yellow color and of fine quality for grinding. It matures in about 120 days and yields big crops. We recommend the Golden Beauty as one of the handsomest varieties in cultivation, and one sure to please every farmer who grows it. By mail, per lb. 20¢, 3 lbs. 50¢; by express or freight, per peck, 40¢, bu. \$1.40, 2 bu. \$2.50, 10 bu. \$12.00. Bags free.

Ninety Day Yellow—A thoroughbred yellow corn selected through many years not only for early maturity but for high-yielding qualities as well. While maintaining the earliness as the chief point, the yield per acre has been steadily increased until it is not unusual for it to produce 75 to 80 bushels per acre, under favorable circumstances. It is specially recommended for planting in districts where the seasons are short or for late planting in wet districts and when planting is delayed by unfavorable weather. Planted early in June it matures easily before frost. It is particularly valuable as an early feeding corn for the reason that it is sufficiently mature for this purpose early in September. By mail, per lb. 20¢, 3 lbs. 50¢; by express or freight, peck, 40¢, bu. \$1.40, 2 bu. \$2.50, 10 bu. \$12.00. Bags free.

Reid's Yellow Dent—The most popular yellow corn throughout the corn belt. It is, perhaps, more widely grown than any other variety. A thoroughbred of the highest type; always a prize winner at the fairs and other corn shows. A remarkably uniform sort. The ears are 10 to 12 inches long, of perfect shape with well-filled butts and tips. The kernels are thick and very compact in the row, making a very solid ear. Color a deep golden yellow. The stalks are strong and tall. In this section it matures in from 105 to 110 days and is considered an early corn. By mail postpaid, lb. 20¢, 3 lbs. 50¢; by express or freight, peck 40¢, bu. \$1.40, 2 bu. \$2.50, 10 bu. \$12.00.

Improved Leaming—An ideal feeding corn, containing a high percentage of the fat producing requisites—protein and oil. It was bred from the old original *J. S. Leaming Corn* which was originated almost a hundred years ago and it still has the best characteristics of this most excellent old sort combined with marked improvements. The Improved Leaming has been selected for a richer color—a beautiful brownish yellow, a deeper and somewhat rougher kernel and the yield has been greatly increased. The ears average about 10 inches long and weigh three-fourths to one pound each. The stalks are of medium height with many broad leaves, making it one of the best sorts for ensilage and fodder. By mail, lb. 20¢, 3 lbs. 50¢; by express or freight, peck 40¢, bu. \$1.40, 2 bu. \$2.50, 10 bu. \$12.00. Bags free. □

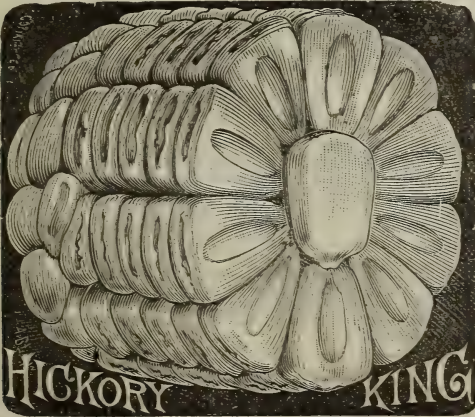
Improved Calico—An improved strain of the old *Calico* or *Speckled Corn*, still a favorite, large main crop sort with many farmers and feeders. The Improved Calico produces a large ear and often two good ears to the stalk, the ears running from 10 to 12 inches in length, and having from twelve to fourteen rows of large deep grains. It is a strong grower, making a luxuriant growth of fodder which remains in fine condition until the corn is almost ripe. It matures in 110 to 115 days and yields enormous crops especially on rich, heavy soil. Improved Calico is a particularly hardy sort, enduring dry weather better than most sorts. A peculiar characteristic of this variety is its mixed appearance. The greater number of ears are striped red and yellow, or red and white, but a part of them are entirely red, others entirely white or yellow. It is especially recommended as a feeding sort. By mail, per lb. 20¢, 3 lbs. 50¢; by express or freight, peck, 40¢, bu. \$1.40, 2 bu. \$2.50, 10 bu. \$12.00. Bags free.

Selected Seed Corn

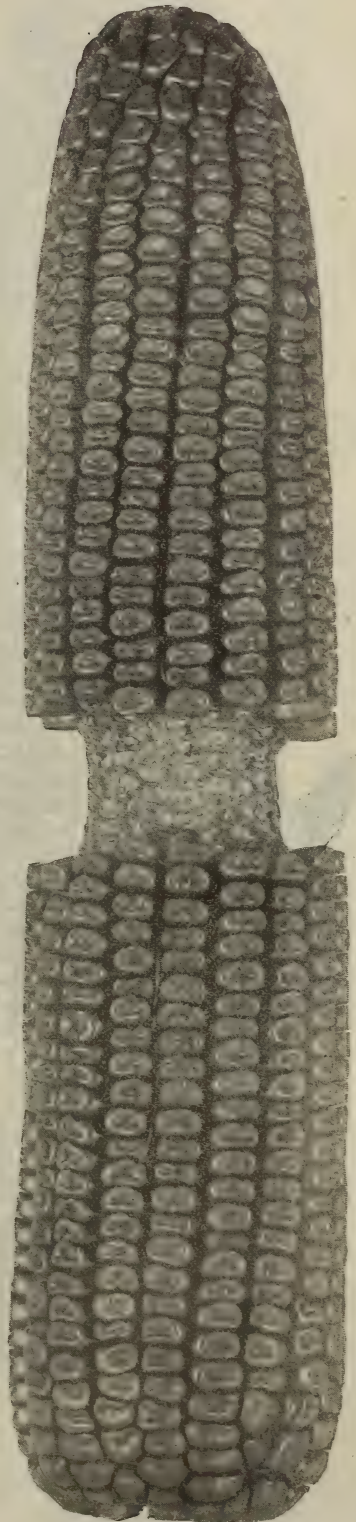
Hildreth—The best main crop yellow corn for Kansas and all sections south. A variety we can recommend unhesitatingly. It requires the full season to mature, but none of this time is wasted; it is used to good advantage in producing an ear of corn that is just about perfection, of large size, perfectly developed at tip and butt and exceedingly heavy. The kernels are very deep and of the ideal wedge shape, with a medium dent, not rough. The rows are very close, and the grain being very deep there is a big percentage of shelled corn. It is a tall growing variety, with a good, stiff, leafy stalk, preserving its fodder in good shape, after other corn is dried up. The ears are carried well up on the stalk and have a small shank, so that the husking is easy. It is an ideal corn for Kansas as it seems to stand the hot, dry summers better than any other variety. Barren stalks are rare and every ear is a good one. Hildreth has been a prize winner wherever shown. We pride ourselves on having a very fine stock of this most excellent sort. By mail, per lb. 20¢, 3 lbs. for 50¢; by express or freight, peck 40¢, bu. \$1.40, 2 bu. \$2.50, 10 bu. \$12.00.

Ninety Day Red or Bloody Butcher—Very early, hardy and prolific variety especially valuable for early feeding and for late planting. It may be planted end of June and still matures ahead of frost. If planted early, it is ripe enough for feeding in August, at a time when the supply of old corn is generally pretty well used up. Although early, it is a good yielder. The stalks are moderately heavy and grow about seven feet high. The ears are rather slender, eight to nine inches long, and have twelve or fourteen rows of good grain. The color is a deep cherry red, with white cap. By mail, per lb. 20¢, 3 lbs. for 50¢; by express or freight, peck 50¢, bu. \$1.50, 2 bu. \$2.70, 10 bu. \$13.00.

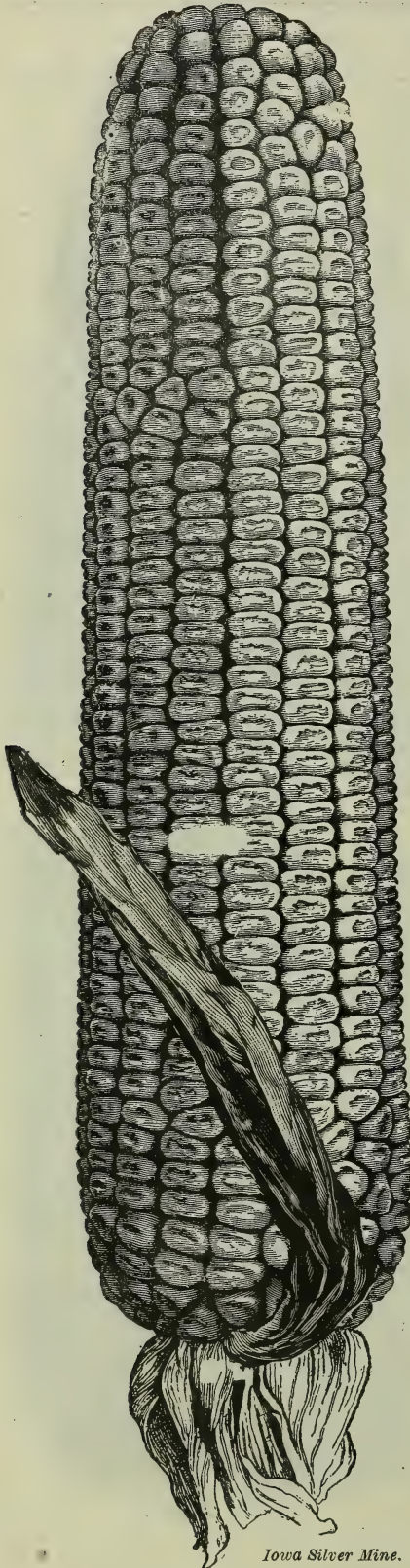
Hiawatha Dent—A large main crop yellow corn that has been grown in this neighborhood with good results for several years. The ears are of good size, the grains are very deep, moderately rough and of a beautiful golden yellow color. It matures in about 120 days and is a heavy yielder. By mail, per lb. 20¢, 3 lbs. for 50¢; by express or freight, peck 40¢, bu. \$1.40, 2 bu. \$2.50, 10 bu. \$12.00.



Hickory King—A quick maturing white corn, very distinct and remarkable for its very large kernels and small cob. The grains are so large and the cob so small that a single kernel will cover the end of the cob broken in half. This gives it a very high shelling percentage. The ears are eight or ten rowed, of medium size, but very heavy. It is quite a prolific sort. Single stalks often bear three and four ears. The grain is very broad and of a fine, clear white color. It makes the finest quality of meal, and is unexcelled for hominy. It is a very quick cropper, especially in the South, where it has long been a favorite variety. By mail, per lb. 20¢, 3 lbs. for 50¢; by express or freight, peck, 50¢, bu. \$1.65, 2 bu. \$3.00, 10 bu. \$14.50. Bags free.



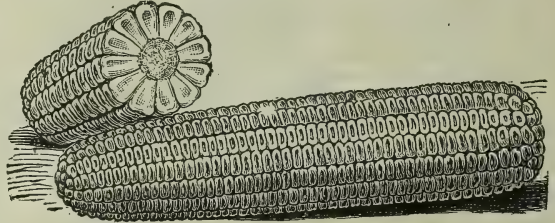
Hildreth.



Iowa Silver Mine.

Extra Early Adams—The earliest white corn in cultivation. This sort is extensively planted for first early roasting ears, as it is very hardy and can be planted much earlier than any variety of the true sweet corn. The ears average about eight inches in length, with ten to twelve rows of short, broad grains. It is a fair yielder, but its greatest value lies in its extreme earliness. By mail, lb. 20¢; by express or freight, peck 90¢, bu. \$3.00.

Iowa Silver Mine—A fine white corn, growing about seven to eight feet high. Every stalk bears a good ear—sometimes two or three. The ears are long and uniform, often ten to twelve inches in length, with usually eighteen rows of deep, pure white grain. The cob is small and well filled out at the end. It is a remarkably heavy cropper and is sure to please all who give it a trial. By mail, per lb. 20¢, 3 lbs. 50¢; by express or freight, peck 40¢, bu. \$1.40, 2 bu. \$2.50, 10 bu. \$12.00. Bags free.



St. Charles White.

Boone County White—A pure bred white corn of very large size and high fattening and milling qualities. It is rather a late variety, maturing in from 115 to 120 days, and cannot be recommended for planting north of Kansas. For general planting throughout this State and farther south it will give highly satisfactory results in all soils and seasons. Years of scientific breeding and patient selection have developed this variety into the largest yielding white corn known, giving it the following fixed characteristics:—

A very large, fat, heavy ear, tapering only slightly from butt to tip, rounding off nicely within an inch of the top; eighteen to twenty four rows of about fifty kernels each, carried out to the full length of the ear.

Tips and butts that are exceptionally well filled out; so little waste space is there between the kernels that the entire surface of the cob is completely covered with practically a solid layer of grains one-half to three-fourths of an inch deep.

A white cob of only medium size, which, together with its depth of grain, gives it a remarkably high shelling percentage.

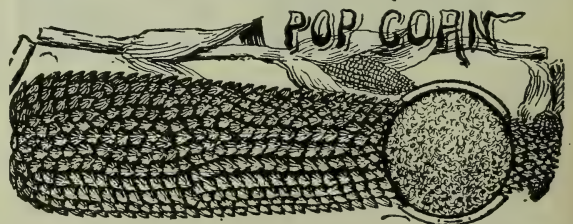
Kernels that are of ideal shape, creamy white color, moderately rough, with large germ.

A very strong, vigorous stalk, ten to fourteen feet high, with the percentage of weak and barren stalks reduced to the minimum.

Boone County White represents the latest improvements developed by intelligent and scientific corn breeding.

By mail, per lb. 20¢, 3 lbs. 50¢; by express or freight, peck 40¢, bu. \$1.40, 2 bu. \$2.50; 10 bu. \$12.00.

St. Charles White—A splendid variety, very popular in many sections of Missouri, Southern Illinois, and throughout the South generally. A pure white corn with red cob. It is a large main crop sort, requiring the full season to reach maturity. The ears are sixteen rowed, nine to twelve inches in length, big, and of handsome shape. The cobs of medium size, well filled with large, almost smooth kernels. The grain has a peculiar clear and pure white color, and is eagerly sought by millers as a high grade milling corn. The stalks are strong, of medium height, with very broad leaves, yielding a large supply of excellent fodder. A record breaking yielder, especially on rich black soils or new ground. By mail, per lb. 20¢, 3 lbs. 50¢; by express or freight, peck 40¢, bu. \$1.40, 2 bu. \$2.50, 10 bu. \$12.00.



White Rice—The most popular sort and the best. Ears by mail 10¢ each. Shelled, by mail, lb. 20¢; by express or freight, lb. 10¢.

Queen's Golden—A fine yellow sort. Pops perfectly white and very large; immensely productive. Ears, by mail, 10¢ each. Shelled, by mail, lb. 20¢; by express or freight, lb. 10¢.



OUR STANDARD BRAND GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS

ARE SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR HIGH
PURITY AND STRONG GROWTH.



HANDLING AND CLEANING, as we do, hundreds of cars of Grass and Clover Seeds annually, we have excellent chances for selecting the finest and purest grades. All seeds offered under our trade mark are carefully tested for purity and germination, and are quite free from dangerous weeds. **BUYERS MAY RELY UPON THESE FACTS WITH ABSOLUTE CERTAINTY.** The prices given in the following list are for this high quality. We can supply cheaper seed if wanted, and are always glad to send samples and quote lower grades by letter.

All Prices Subject to Market Changes. Special Prices on Large Quantities.

Awnless or Hungarian Brome Grass

Stands Excessive Drought or Extreme Cold Without Injury. The Grass that has Made Good in the Dry Sections of the West.

This extensively advertised grass was introduced from Russia. It is a vigorous, hardy perennial, with strong, creeping root stalks; smooth, upright leafy stems, one to four feet high and loose, open seed heads four to eight inches long. In a few years it forms a very tough sod, soon crowding out other grasses, clovers and weeds. Its remarkable drought resisting qualities have proven it to be the most valuable grass for dry regions where other grasses could hardly exist. It is thoroughly permanent, and grows with wonderful rapidity, producing heavy crops and luxuriant pasture; its value to the farmers of dry regions cannot be overestimated. All kinds of stock eat it with relish, and chemical analysis shows that it is richer in flesh-forming ingredients than Timothy. It starts to grow very early in the spring, before any of the grasses upon the native prairies show any signs of life, and remains green far into December. Cold will not kill it, it having been grown successfully as far north as Manitoba, in Canada. Without doubt it is the grass for the dry regions of the West. Out of seven or eight hundred varieties tried at the Kansas Experiment Station this proved to be best.

The South Dakota Station has had, perhaps, the most extended and successful experience with Brome Grass, with the result that Professor Chilton has been able to prepare the following practical directions for planting and subsequent care;

Seed Bed—Prepare the seed bed by plowing to a good depth, using land as free as possible from weeds, Harrow and fine thoroughly.

Sowing—Sow the seed broadcast early in the spring at the rate of fifteen or twenty pounds per acre, and cover with the harrow. In case the land is liable to blow, sow a thin nurse crop of about one-half bushel of barley or oats.

After Care—In case the weeds grow vigorously or a nurse crop is used, mow once or twice in order to prevent smothering the tender plants and robbing them of moisture. If, however, no dry spell is present, the nurse crop can be cut for hay, but if a drought does come, mow without delay, and leave the crop to mulch the ground, unless it be so heavy that it will smother the young grass. These precautions are given to insure a stand. You must remember you are not trying to raise the nurse crop, but to get a stand of this new and valuable grass, which will last you many years. Where the danger of blowing is not great, sow without a nurse crop. It is best not to pasture the first year. If the stand looks thin the first fall, do not plow it up, but leave it a second year. It will usually furnish a crop of seed and a crop of hay the second year.—*U. S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin.*

Prices—For best new crop, home grown seed of strong germination, by mail postpaid, per lb. 25¢; by express or freight lb. 15¢, 10 lbs. \$1.25, 25 lbs or more at 10¢ per lb.



Awnless Brome Grass.

GRASSES

Meadow Fescue or English Blue Grass

(*Festuca pratensis*)



Meadow Fescue.

RED TOP, OR HERDS GRASS

Grows well on all soils, whether sandy, thin dry lands or rich heavy or wet soils; it is one of the most satisfactory grasses that can be grown; a fine pasture grass and also well suited for meadows. It sends out shoots at the base which take root at every joint, forming a dense thick sod. It is not injured by tramping. Red Top is of great value for sowing in gullies or on soils which are inclined to wash from heavy rains. Sow ten pounds of clean seeds per acre when sown alone. An excellent grass to sow with Timothy or Orchard Grass.

Price for fancy seed, by mail, postpaid, lb. 30¢; by express or freight, lb. 20¢. 10 lbs. \$1.80, 25 lbs. or more at 16¢ per lb.



Red Top or Herds Grass.

The name *English Bluegrass* commonly applied to this grass is sometimes confusing, as there is little similarity between it and the common Kentucky Bluegrass. *Meadow Fescue* grows much taller and is adapted to a much wider range of soils and climate. It will stand dry weather, and is not injured by wet weather; it is easy to get a stand and will furnish a large amount of pasture and hay; neither does it seem to be injured by close cropping or tramping. It is a very rapid grower, coming in ahead of our native grasses and can be pastured until late in December. In the South it remains green throughout the winter. It is highly recommended as a large yielding, nutritious pasture, and hay grass for all sections of the country as far south as Tennessee and west into Central Kansas. In Central Kansas particularly, where Timothy does not succeed, it is perhaps the best grass that could be grown.

It may be sown either in the spring or fall and is best put in with a press drill. One bushel (24 lbs.) of clean seed is required to properly seed an acre. Failures to secure a stand are rare.

Prices—Per lb. by mail, 40¢; by express or freight, lb. 30¢, 10 lbs. \$2.50, bu. \$5.75.

TIMOTHY

The best known grass in the United States and makes the standard hay of commerce. It succeeds best on rich, moist soil; satisfactory crops cannot be grown on high, dry, sandy soil. It starts slowly in the spring, and flowers about four weeks after Red Clover. It is easily injured by tramping, and for this reason is not suitable for pastures. It is usually sown with Red Clover or Red Top. An excellent meadow can be made by sowing three pounds of clean Red Top and one pound of Red Clover with about twelve pounds of Timothy per acre. Fifteen pounds per acre are required when sown alone.

Prices—By mail, postpaid, lb. 20¢; by express or freight, lb. 10¢. 10 lbs. 60¢, per bu. (45 lbs.) \$2.25.



Timothy.

GRASSES



Orchard Grass.

ORCHARD GRASS

One of the best grasses for pasture or meadow. It is a hardy, vigorous grower, and succeeds in the shade as well as in the sunshine. Especially valuable for sowing in orchard or woodland. It grows well on all soils except on stiff, heavy clay or wetland. It starts very early in the spring and on good soil it can be cut two or three times in a season. It is not injured by tramping, and will furnish more grazing than almost any other grass. After a crop of hay is cut, it will again start rapidly and will furnish good pasture for the remainder of the season. Sow about twenty-five pounds per acre when sown alone.

Price by mail, postpaid, lb. 30¢; by express or freight, lb. 20¢, 10 lbs. \$1.50, 20 lbs. or more at 14¢ per lb.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

The most widely known and best of all pasture grasses. It starts early in the spring and furnishes an immense amount of grazing throughout the season. It may look dry and brown after a hot, dry summer, but the first autumn rains start a quick, fresh growth, and in a few weeks it will be as green as ever. The seed may be sown at any time of the year except during the hot summer months, the young spears are very tender and cannot withstand the burning sun. It may be sown in the fall or early spring or during the winter on a light fall of snow. About thirty pounds of seed per acre are required.

Price by mail, postpaid, lb. 30¢; by express or freight, lb. 20¢, 10 lbs. \$1.80, 25 lbs. or more at 15¢ per lb.

BERMUDA GRASS

A southern grass of great value for pasture, hay or lawn. It succeeds on all soils, throwing out long creeping runners which take root at every joint, forming a tough, thick sod, binding the loosest soils and soils damaged by washing. It grows luxuriantly during the driest weather and will withstand the winters as far north as Central Kansas. Sow in spring, five pounds per acre. This grass is much used in the South for lawns; it forms an even growth, of fine light green color.

Price by mail, postpaid, lb. \$1.00; by express or freight lb. 90¢, 10 lbs. \$7.50.



Tall Meadow Oat Grass.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS

This grass is increasing in favor wherever grown. It is without doubt one of our most valuable grasses, either for hay or pasture. It makes more grazing than Orchard Grass and yields about twice as much as Timothy. It may be cut twice in a season. The roots go deep into the soil, enabling the plant to withstand drouth and cold without injury. It goes through the hot and dry weather of summer, and after a crop of hay has been taken off the aftermath provides a green tender pasture until very late in the fall. It starts very early in the spring and is equal to Rye for early pasture. It seems to keep green, both summer and winter, longer than any other grass, and for this reason is also known as *Evergreen Grass*. Farmers throughout the South and West, especially in sections where Timothy does not succeed, can make no mistake by sowing this grass liberally. In Western Kansas it succeeds admirably. Twenty to thirty pounds of seed per acre are required when sown alone. We recommend a mixture of about ten pounds each of *Tall Meadow Oat Grass*, *Bromus Inermis* and *Meadow Fescue*.

PRICES FOR TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS:

By mail, postpaid, lb. 30¢.

By express or freight, lb. 20¢, 10 lbs. \$1.80, 25 lbs. or more at 16¢ per lb.

SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE LOTS

WRITE US.

TWO GOOD GRASSES



Italian Rye Grass.

ITALIAN OR ANNUAL RYE GRASS

A most valuable grass for all sections. Sown in the fall from August to October it comes up very quickly, forming a thick, even growth and provides fine grazing during the winter and spring, but if it is wanted for hay it must not be pastured too long in the spring. It shoots up very quickly making a heavy, leafy growth which cures up into first-class hay. It may be cut two or three times in a season. It succeeds very well on all soils and particularly on rich, heavy, low ground, it is also admirably suited for sowing on lands subjected to overflow. It may be sown in the spring, but fall seeding is preferable. It is an annual and must be sown every year. Twenty to thirty pounds of seed per acre are required.

Prices: By mail, postpaid, lb. 20¢; by express or freight, lb. 12¢, 10 lbs 1.00¢, 25 lbs. or more at 8¢ per lb.

JOHNSON GRASS

A perennial grass resembling sorghum or corn in its growth. Withstands the winters as far north as Oklahoma and Southern Kansas. It grows about 5 feet high and will succeed on any soil that will grow corn. It yields an immense quantity of forage which when properly cured is relished by all kinds of stock. In the South where the winters are mild it is difficult to kill when once established, and should be cut just as the flower heads appear; if allowed to mature the seeds are apt to be carried to other portions of the farm where not wanted. Sow about twenty-five pounds per acre.

Price by mail, postpaid, lb. 25¢; by express or freight, lb. 15¢, 10 lbs. 1.00¢, 25 lbs. or more at 9¢ per lb.

"We have a tenth of an acre planted to Johnson Grass on the Department's experimental farm at Washington, D. C. It grew shoulder high, producing a splendid forage crop, equal, I should say, in its nutritive value to Timothy. We will get one very heavy and a second good cutting. In this latitude the grass is simply an annual and offers no menace to the farmers as it does in the South. There, of course, it is a very dangerous and obnoxious weed. Next year we will plant a larger acreage and further investigate the plant as a forage crop, which over a considerable area of the country may become one of the most valuable grasses for pasture and hay."—PROFESSOR C. L. CORBETT.



English Rye Grass.

English or Perennial Rye Grass

A low growing grass of little value for meadows, but very desirable for pastures or lawns. Like Kentucky Blue Grass, it forms a dense, even sod and grows so quickly that by its use a fine lawn may be had in six weeks from sowing. It makes a quicker, leafier growth than any other grass, succeeds in the shade as well as in the open and may be sown with good results in orchards or woodland pastures. Much used for fall and spring pasture. Sow in the spring or fall at the rate of about twenty-five pounds per acre.

Prices: By mail, postpaid, lb. 20¢; by express or freight, lb. 10¢, 10 lbs. 75¢, 25 lbs. or more at 6¢ per pound.



Johnson Grass.

SPECIAL PRICES BY LETTER ON LARGE QUANTITIES.

CLOVERS—Alfalfa

With the possible exception of Red Clover, Alfalfa is the most valuable forage plant in cultivation. Where Alfalfa thrives there prospers the farmer. In the West it is the very foundation of cheap and profitable production of pork, mutton and dairy products. It starts very early in the spring and yields successive cuttings until very late in the fall. Often five cuttings in a single season are taken off, an aggregate of many tons per acre of a feed almost as rich as oil meal or wheat bran. Twenty pounds are recommended to sow an acre.

For further description and illustration see page 8 of catalogue. Price by mail, postpaid, lb. 30¢; by express or freight, lb. 25¢, 10 lbs. \$2.25, 20 lbs. \$4.00, bu. (60 lbs.) \$10.50. Special prices on large quantities. We are HEADQUARTERS for HIGH GRADE ALFALFA

Alsike or Swedish Clover—A very hardy and vigorous sort which does well on all soils, but particularly on those inclined to be wet and sandy. A mixture of Alsike and Red Top is as much a standard for low, moist or wet meadows as Timothy and Red Clover are for upland. Alsike forms a thick undergrowth and increases the yield of hay materially, both in quality and quantity. Roots take a firm hold in the ground and prevent washing. Price by mail, postpaid, lb. 30¢; by express or freight, lb. 20¢, 10 lbs. \$1.80, bu. (60 lbs.) \$10.00.



White Clover.

White Clover—A dwarf, low growing sort of great value for pasture; succeeds on all soils and under all conditions. All stock fattens on it. Valuable also as a plant for bees and as a green food for poultry. Sown with Kentucky Blue Grass or English Rye Grass it makes an excellent lawn. Sow five pounds per acre when sown alone. Price by mail lb. 40¢; by express or freight, lb. 30¢, 10 lbs. \$2.75, bu. (60 lbs.) \$15.00



Alsike Clover.



Alfalfa.

Mammoth Clover—Grows four to six feet high. The variety best adapted for plowing under as green manure on account of the enormous mass of tops and roots which it produces. Sow ten pounds per acre. Price by mail, lb. 30¢; by express or freight, lb. 20¢, 10 lbs. \$1.80, bu. (60 lbs.) \$10.25.

Red Clover—The most important of all forage plants. Where Red Clover can be successfully grown it takes the lead over all other forage crops. It enriches the soil, furnishes an immense amount of grazing, large crops of excellent hay and is a profitable seed crop. It is usually sown with wheat or oats early in the spring. Sow eight to twelve pounds per acre.

Price by mail, postpaid, lb. 30¢; by express or freight, lb. 20¢, 10 lbs. \$1.75, bu. (60 lbs.) \$10.00.

Special prices on large quantities.



Red Clover.



FARM SEEDS

GENUINE DWARF ESSEX RAPE

The Great Pasture Plant for Sheep and Swine.

The value of this plant as a pasture for sheep has long been recognized in England. It is only in recent years that it has been grown to any extent in this country. Its phenomenal success during the last years as shown by its increased sales in all sections of the country, is convincing proof that it has come to stay, and as a rapid growing succulent green food for cattle, sheep or swine, it has become as much a necessity with the progressive farmer as clover. Under favorable conditions the crop is ready for feeding six weeks after sowing, and a good crop will yield twelve tons of green food per acre, which in nutritive value is nearly twice that of clover. As a pasture for sheep it stands preeminent, and is rapidly revolutionizing the sheep industry of this country. For early summer grazing it should be sown about oat-seeding time, and for late summer and fall feeding it may be sown in June, July and August. It may be sown alone for a full early crop, or sown with oats, and when the oats are harvested it comes forward with great rapidity.

It is sown often on oat, wheat or barley stubble without plowing, and harrowed in with a light tooth harrow, in this way making an abundance of fall feed. It is also extensively sown in corn by scattering the seed ahead of the cultivator at the time of last cultivation. The corn shades and protects the young plant during its early growth. Within six or eight weeks lambs may be turned in for weaning, and makes a splendid fall feed for sheep, cattle or swine when the corn is harvested. When sown broadcast, about five pounds of seed per acre are required.

CAUTION—There are many different kinds of rape, and great care must be exercised to get the true biennial *Dwarf Essex*, which is the only kind that will give satisfactory results. Ours is the true sort, imported by us direct from reliable growers. Do not be deceived by seed offered at lower prices—it may be costly in the end.

Price by mail, lb. 20¢; by express or freight, lb. 10¢. 5 lbs. 45¢; 10 lbs. 80¢. 25 lbs. at 7¢ per lb., 100 lbs. \$6.00.



Genuine Dwarf Essex Rape

Australian Salt Bush

(*Atriplex Semibaccatum*)

A most valuable forage plant for regions subject to drought and for growing on alkali soils. When once established it will make a satisfactory pasture or hay crop in the driest weather and on soil so strongly alkaline that nothing else will grow.

The plant is of a low spreading growth, sending out runners 8 or 9 feet long in all directions and covering the ground with a thick, dense mat of foliage a foot in depth. It is highly recommended by the Agricultural Department of California. In this State, lands hitherto coated with alkaline salts, barren and worthless, have been made productive and valuable by the use of this plant.

The seed requires moisture to start it into growth and should be planted early in the spring, on well pulverized soil. Or the plants may be started in pots or in the garden and the seedlings, when a few inches high, set out at a distance of about seven feet apart in each direction. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, ¼ lb. 50¢, lb. \$1.50, by mail postpaid.



Australian Salt Bush. A single plant 16 feet across, grown on pure alkali soil.

TREE AND HEDGE SEEDS

Locust, Yellow or Black—This variety is noted for its rapid growth of hard and durable timber. It is hardy, and succeeds well in many parts of the country. Price by mail, postpaid, oz. 5¢, lb. 35¢; by express or freight lb. 25¢.

Locust, Honey—A large and handsome tree; the trunk and branches are generally beset with long and formidable spines, on which account it has been used as a hedge plant. The wood is heavy and affords excellent fuel, but is not considered durable as timber. Has done well in this State wherever planted. The seeds should be scalded before planting. Price by mail, postpaid, oz. 5¢, lb. 40¢; by express or freight, lb. 30¢.

Osage Orange—A native of Texas, but has been generally introduced over the country from its extensive employment as a hedge plant. The proper time to sow is in April or May. Price by mail, postpaid, oz. 5¢, lb. 35¢; by express or freight, lb. 25¢.

FIELD PEAS

WHITE CANADA FIELD PEAS

No other grain crop except perhaps oats can be devoted to so great a variety of uses. The grain is possessed of a relatively high feeding value, and the same is true of the straw.*** As a pasture for certain kinds of live stock, peas may be made to serve an excellent purpose. The value of the crop for soiling and fodder uses is very great, and as a fertilizing crop, peas are excelled only by clover. There is no kind of live stock on the farm to which Peas cannot be fed to advantage.

Peas furnish a good food for milch cows. They have been found peculiarly beneficial for building up dairy cows when "out of condition," and for sustaining them in fine form, and they are also excellent for milk production.*** Peas are superior to corn for pigs at any time prior to the fattening season; hence they may be fed to them more freely, but in no instance should they form the sole ration before the finishing period begins. During the fattening period, peas are unexcelled when fed as a sole grain food. They promote growth while they fatten in excellent form, and they furnish a sweet, firm and excellent quality of pork.

When pea straw is well cured; it is more relished by horses, cattle and sheep than the straw of rye, wheat, barley, or even oats.*** Pea straw harvested rather under than over ripe, and then properly cured, will be eaten readily.*** When cut with the scythe or the pea harvester, cured properly, and then housed or carefully stacked, the straw is nearly equal to clover hay in feeding value, especially for sheep.

When sown with oats or barley, peas make good summer pasture for sheep.*** One-fourth of an acre grown at the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station *** furnished pasture sufficient for one sheep for 353 1/4 days.*** The great value of Peas as a pasture for swine is far too little understood.*** The quantity to sow per acre will vary from 1 1/2 to 2 bushels.—*Extract from Year Book of Department of Agriculture.*

They should be sown as early in the spring as the soil can be worked and make a very early and timely feed. We recommend sowing with oats, using two bushels of the oats and two bushels of the peas per acre. The peas should be sown first and plowed under to a depth of about four inches, then the oats are sown and harrowed in the usual way. For hay the crop is ready to cut early in June when the oats are in the milk and the peas in the dough. Prices, by mail postpaid, lb. 15¢, 3 lbs. 40¢; by express or freight, peck, 60¢, bu. \$2.00.

SOY BEANS

The Great Drought Resisting Forage Plant. Also Called Soja Beans and German Coffee Berry

This wonderful drought resisting forage plant was brought to this section some ten years ago from Japan. As a feed for live stock, whether grown for the hay or for the beans threshed to feed with some other grain like *Indian Corn* or *Kaffir Corn*, its value cannot be over estimated. As a fertilizer it is equal to Clover. The beans may be planted after an early wheat crop, and will yield a big crop of hay, or if the season is long a crop of beans may be harvested, besides increasing the fertility of the soil for the next crop. Any good corn soil will grow *Soy Beans*. The plant is not molested by insects of any kind, and heat and drought do not affect it. The yield of beans is from twenty to thirty bushels per acre. In feeding value they are richer than linseed meal. Experiments at the Kansas Experiment Station show that by adding one-fifth *Soy Beans* to corn or *Kaffir Corn*, when fed to hogs, a saving in feed of from thirteen to thirty-seven per cent. was effected. When fed to milch cows, using three or four pounds of beans per day, along with other feed, the milk yield will be doubled. It is not necessary to grind the beans, they should be fed whole like corn. The plant makes a fine hog pasture, and as a green feed for milch cows it is unequalled. When grown for the beans, they should be drilled in rows and cultivated like corn, using about one-half bushel of seed per acre. For hay they should be sown thickly, broadcast or in drills, at the rate of one and one-half bushels per acre. They should not be planted until after the ground has become warm after corn planting time. Price by mail, lb. 20¢, 3 lbs. 50¢; by express or freight, peck, 75¢, bu. \$2 75.

SOUTHERN COW PEAS

Field Peas are largely grown in the Southern States, both as a hay crop and as a fertilizer; in which respect they are of great value. The peas may be sown in corn at the time of last cultivation, or after a crop of early potatoes. They may be sown broadcast at the rate of one and one-half bushels per acre, or they can be planted in rows about three feet apart with a corn planter. The *Cow Peas*, by their rapid, rank growth, keep down weeds and puts the soil in good, mellow condition for the next year's crop, increasing its fertility to a remarkable extent. The vines furnish an excellent green food for milch cows until frost or they may be cut and cured for hay; or a very profitable way to dispose of the crop is to turn hogs into the field at the time that the first peas are ripening. They readily eat the foliage and the well-filled pods, and thrive amazingly. Or the entire crop may be plowed under as a green manure.

New Era—An early variety, probably the best sort for the North and West. Can be sown after wheat is taken off the ground and still produce a good crop of forage or peas besides increasing the fertility of the soil for the succeeding crop and leaving the ground mellow and clean from weeds. Prices; By mail, postpaid, lb. 20¢, 2 lbs. 30¢; by express or freight, qt. 10¢, peck 75¢, bu. (60 lbs.) \$2.50.

Whip-Poor-Will—A favorite in Oklahoma, Texas and the South. A vigorous, healthy grower, yielding abundant crops of forage and grain. Prices; By mail postpaid, lb. 20¢, 2 lbs. 30¢; By express or freight, qt. 10¢, peck 75¢, bu. (60 lbs.) \$2.50.



Soy Beans or Soja Beans.



Canada Field Peas.

MILLETS

True Round Seeded German Millet*

The farmer who grows millet for seed should plant only pure seed. There is always a ready market for pure *German Millet*, when it is often difficult to dispose of mixed or hybridized millet at any price. This millet will yield from forty to fifty bushels of seed per acre, besides an enormous amount of fodder. We use great care to have our stock of this pure and unmixed, and must charge a higher price than for inferior or mixed seed. By mail, lb. 15¢; by express or freight, per peck 40¢, bu. \$1.35.

Common Millet—By mail, lb. 15¢; by express or freight, peck 35¢, bu. \$1.25.

Siberian, also called Russian Millet—A comparatively new millet which has largely taken the place of *German* and *Common Millet* as well as *Hungarian*, especially in sections where the season is short. It is an extremely early sort, growing about four feet high. It stands dry weather better than other millet. By mail, lb. 15¢; by express or freight, peck 35¢, bu. \$1.25.

Hungarian Millet—By mail, lb. 15¢; by express or freight, peck 35¢, bu. \$1.25.

Hog or Broom Corn Millet, or Dakota Millet

It is cultivated quite extensively in Europe as "Hirse", where it is grown principally for its grain, which is ground up into meal. Unless cut while still young and tender, the hay is rather inferior. The yield of seed, however, is enormous, sometimes sixty or seventy bushels to the acre. The seed is valuable for fattening hogs or as a food for poultry or birds. It is early, maturing in from seventy to eighty days. Its growth is similar to that of Japanese Millet.

By mail, postpaid, packet 10¢, lb. 20¢; by express or freight, lb. 10¢, 10 lbs. 50¢, 25 lbs. or over at 4¢ per lb.



Japanese Barnyard Millet (*Panicum Crus Galli*)

Also called "Billion Dollar Grass"

This wonderful and valuable new forage plant was introduced into this country by Professor Brooks of the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station. It has proven an enormous yielder in all sections of the United States—hay and fodder of most excellent quality growing on any soil, yielding twelve to twenty tons per acre and growing six to eight feet in height. Cattle and horses eat it greedily. Sow in May and June broadcast, ten to twelve pounds per acre (it stools remarkably), or in drills eight pounds per acre.

Price by mail, postpaid, lb. 25¢, 3 lbs. 60¢; by express or freight, lb. 15¢, 10 lbs. \$1.20, bu. of 35 lbs. \$2.50.

Pearl or Cat Tail Millet

A very tall growing variety, well known throughout the South for many years. An early type has, during the past few years, obtained considerable prominence as 'Pencilaria'. It grows to a height of twelve or fourteen feet, but should be cut for hay when five or six feet high. It makes a very rapid growth and may be cut four or five times during the season. It should not be sown until the soil becomes warm, about corn planting time. Planted in drills three feet apart, about three pounds of seed per acre are required, and about ten or twelve pounds if sown broadcast.

By mail, postpaid, per packet 10¢, lb. 25¢; by express or freight, lb. 15¢, 10 lbs. \$1.25, 25 lbs. or over at 10¢ per lb.



Pearl or Cat Tail Millet.

PRICES SUBJECT TO MARKET CHANGES.

KAFFIR CORN

Kaffir Corn belongs to the non-saccharine group of sorghums, and in its habit of growth is very similar to the common sorghum or cane. The plant is short jointed and leafy. It is the greatest dry weather resisting crop that can be grown in this section. When dry weather comes it does not die, but simply stops growing until rain does come, and then continues its growth. It will average a larger crop of grain than corn, and the fodder is much superior to corn fodder, as it remains green until after the seed is ripe. The grain is equal to corn for feeding, and all classes of stock eat it readily. Grinding is not necessary. A mixture of four-fifths Kaffir Corn and one-fifth Soy Beans is a perfect feed for hogs. At the Kansas Experiment Station a lot of hogs fed on Kaffir Corn alone made an average gain of 44 1-10th pounds per head in fifty days. When fed four-fifths Kaffir Corn and one-fifth Soy Beans they gained 86 6-10th pounds per head in fifty days.

For grain, the seed should be planted in rows and cultivated like corn. This will require about five pounds per acre. For fodder one-half to two bushels should be sown broadcast, and the corn cut for hay when the seed is in the dough.

The Kansas Experiment Station, Manhattan, reports: For the past ten years we have grown Indian Corn and Kaffir Corn side by side on the station farm, the average yield of corn being 34½ bushels per acre, while Kaffir Corn has yielded 46 bushels per acre.

Red Kaffir Corn—Price by mail, lb. 15¢, 3 lbs. 40¢; by express or freight, lb. 5¢, 10 lbs. 25¢, 25 lbs. or more at \$1.50 per 100 lbs.

White Kaffir Corn—Price same as Red.

Special Prices on Large Lots.



Cune. Early Amber.



Kaffir Corn.

Sorghum or Sugar Cane

Sorghum, as a hay crop, can be grown with less expense and will yield a larger crop under the most unfavorable circumstances than almost any other forage crop. It will yield many tons per acre, which, when properly cured, makes an excellent feed for cattle or horses. Containing a high percentage of sugar, it is very sweet and palatable, and is preferred by stock to any other forage.

If intended for hay, the seed should be sown thickly, if broadcast, about one bushel per acre, and if in drills, about three pecks of seed will be required. This will make good fine hay. Cut when the seed is in dough.

When grown as a crop for seed, sow in drills three feet apart, using from three to five pounds of seed per acre. Cultivate as for corn. The seed has a ready market value, and brings remunerative prices. In sections affected by hot, dry seasons, it is one of the safest and most profitable crops that can be grown, either for forage or for seed. The stalks are also manufactured into molasses.

Cane Seed—For fodder. Price by mail, postpaid, lb. 15¢, by express or freight, lb. 5¢, 10 lbs. 25¢, 25 lbs. or more at \$1.50 per 100 lbs.

Early Amber—Popular and well known. It is the earliest variety, rich in saccharine matter, and makes a nice amber syrup and good sugar. Price by mail, postpaid, lb. 15¢; by express or freight, lb. 5¢, 10 lbs. 30¢, 25 lbs. or more at \$1.75 per 100 lbs.

Early Orange—Ten to fifteen days later than the Early Amber; a strong grower and produces more syrup; an excellent sugar plant. Price by mail, postpaid, lb. 15¢, by express or freight, lb. 5¢, 10 lbs. 30¢, 25 lbs. or more at \$1.75 per 100 lbs.

Sumac or Red Top Cane—A popular sort in some sections. Price by mail, postpaid, lb. 15¢; by express or freight, lb. 5¢, 10 lbs. 35¢, 25 lbs. or more \$2.00 per 100 lbs.

PRICES SUBJECT TO MARKET CHANGES.

BROOM CORN.

A very profitable crop in many sections of Kansas and Oklahoma. It succeeds in any good corn soil and will mature a crop with little rain. An acre produces from one-fourth to one ton of the straw, worth this season \$150 to \$200 per ton. Besides this straw it produces a large crop of grain, which makes good feed. Plant when the soil becomes warm in rows three feet apart and cultivate as for corn. Ten to twelve pounds of seed per acre are required.

Improved Evergreen—The standard variety in Illinois, Kansas and Nebraska. Grows about ten feet high and produces a fine, straight rush of good length. It does not turn red in the field but retains its green color. By mail, postpaid, lb. 15¢; by express or freight, lb. 5¢, peck 40¢, bu. (46 lbs.) \$1.25.

California Golden—A fine standard sort, free from the objectionable center stem. Prices same as for Improved Evergreen.

Oklahoma Dwarf—Within a few years Southwestern Kansas and the adjoining section of Oklahoma have become the leading Broom Corn producing fields of the country and Oklahoma Dwarf is the variety generally grown. It is an early sort of robust and vigorous habit, resisting dry weather better than other sorts. It is a great producer, especially on newly broken sod ground. The average height is about five feet, so that it is easy to work. The brush is of good length and of first class quality. By mail, postpaid, lb. 15¢, 3 lbs. 40¢; by express or freight, lb. 5¢, peck 45¢, bu. (46 lbs.) \$1.50.



Broom Corn.

JERUSALEM CORN



A non-saccharine sorghum, especially adapted for cultivation in dry sections. It is a sure cropper, yielding an immense crop of flat, white, soft grain, similar to *White Kaffir Corn* and very valuable as a feed for stock and poultry of all kinds. The plant grows about three feet high, making a single large head at top of the main stalk and numerous small heads on the side shoots. It can be depended on to make a crop almost every year regardless of unfavorable conditions of climate. Three pounds of seed in drills is required to plant an acre.

By mail, lb. 20¢, 3 lbs. 50¢; by express or freight, lb. 10¢ 10 lbs. 75¢; 25 lbs. or more at 6¢ per lb.

MILO MAIZE



Milo Maize.

"During the past year it has become known that the plant grown in Oklahoma and Northwestern Texas under the name of *Milo Maize* is a variety of non-saccharine sorghum eminently adapted to semi-arid regions. It has shown itself to be the most reliable crop in the Panhandle country, and its cultivation as a grain crop, and also as a fodder crop, in that section is rapidly increasing. This crop has frequently made thirty bushels of grain per acre without rain after the crop was planted, provided the soil was fairly well supplied with moisture at planting time. Farmers all over the arid and semi-arid sections of the United States are experimenting with it."—1900 Year Book U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

The seed is usually sown in rows at the rate of about two quarts per acre and the crop cultivated in the same manner as corn.

By mail, postpaid, lb. 20¢, 3 lbs. 45¢; by express or freight, lb. 10¢, 10 lbs. 50¢, 25 lbs. or more at 3¢ per lb.

HAIRY OR WINTER VETCH

(*Vicia Villosa*-)

Yields Heavy Crops of Nutritious Hay. Furnishes Excellent Fall, Winter and Early Spring Pasture. Is a Most Valuable Soil Improver.

Winter Vetches, or Tares, as they are also called, are in general cultivation in Europe as a hay and pasture plant. They make a magnificent hay crop when sown with Winter Rye, Wheat, Oats or Barley in the fall. They may be sown in corn or other cultivated crops at the time of last cultivation or they may be sown alone, as may be desired. Sow from July to November broadcast or in drills at the rate of 1 to 1½ bushels per acre with ½ to 1 bushel of Winter Rye, Wheat or Oats. The latter help to keep the Vetches off the ground and make them easier to harvest and cure, besides enabling them to make a better growth. They may be sown in the spring with good success, also with oats or barley and used for grazing or cut for hay.

For hay they should be cut just after the rye, or other grain with which they are sown, has headed out and before the grain begins to mature. Cut when the Vetches are in full bloom, about the middle of April or the first of May. An average yield is from 10 to 15 tons of green fodder or 1½ to 4 tons of cured hay per acre, according to the fertility of the soil. The hay is greatly relished by all kinds of stock, it is a very rich and nutritious feed, equal in feeding value to wheat bran. For dairy cows it is equal to red clover hay, and is one of the best feeds to fatten and put animals in good condition.

Vetches are very hardy and will grow well on soils too sandy or poor to produce clover successfully. The plants when mature are about four feet high, and if cut for forage as soon as full grown and before setting seed, they will start up again and furnish even a larger crop than the first.

Prices: By mail, postpaid, lb. 25¢, 3 lbs. 60¢; by express or freight lb. 10¢, 10 lbs. 80¢, 25 lbs or more at \$7.50 per 100 lbs.

Russian Speltz or Emmer

A Valuable Grain from Russia

The most promising feeding grain for the West that has been brought to our notice since the introduction of *Koñir Corn*. It is not a new grain by any means, in Russia it has been in cultivation for ages and is one of the standard cereals.

The plant resembles barley in appearance and growth, but the heads and grains are very much larger. When threshed the grain resembles barley and when the husks are removed it is similar to rye.

Its hardy, vigorous nature enables it to resist drought, wet weather, heat and frost to a remarkable degree; in fact, it seems to make a crop under almost any condition of soil or climate. It yields more than oats, wheat or barley, making a crop 40 or 80 bushels of grain and four to six tons of straw or hay per acre.

All stock is very fond of both the hay and straw. It is well adapted as a feed for milch cows, especially valuable for feeding cattle and hogs, and for horses it is equal to oats.

It requires no special method of cultivation other than that given wheat or barley, but should be sown very early in the spring. This can safely be done as it is not easily injured by frost. Two and one-half bushels in drills is recommended as the proper quantity of seed per acre.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture in a bulletin devoted to *Speltz* or *Emmer*, recommends it highly. The bulletin states: "The extremely variable climatic conditions in some of our western states have made it desirable to give particular attention to crops resistant, especially to drought and cold. Among such crops, *Emmer* (*Speltz*) holds high rank and should become one of the prominent crops for stock feeding."

Price of re-cleaned seed, per bu. of 40 lbs. 90¢, 5 bu. for \$4.25, 10 bu. \$8.00. Bags free.

Japanese Buckwheat

The best sort for the West. It matures seed earlier and resists drought better, and is more vigorous and hardy than the old sorts. The grains are almost as large again as the common sorts and the yield is much larger. It should be sown from the middle of June to the middle of July, broadcast, at the rate of one bushel per acre.

This sort will yield on an average about thirty bushels per acre. It quickly gathers moisture when left standing in the field, and for this reason should be threshed as soon as dry. Unequaled as a plant for bees.

By express or freight, peck 45¢, bu. \$1.40.

*Speltz, or
Emmer*



Vicia Villosa.



Poultry Food Department

AS a business, poultry raising is rapidly forging to the front. Are you interested? Read over carefully what we have in this line. This part of our business is making rapid progress, and we can say without boasting that our goods are meeting with the approval of the poultrymen.

Standard Laying Food

The difficulty in getting a correctly balanced egg making food for hens is so well known that it has become of vital interest to the poultryman. Our **Standard Laying Food** contains all the required seeds, grain, grit, bone, and meat, in correct proportions to bring about the most satisfactory results.

100 lbs. sacked.....\$2.25
50 " " 1.15

Imperial Chick Food

This is a combination of good clean seed, grain and grits, meeting a popular want for something cheaper than our Special Brand.

100 lbs. sacked.....\$2.25
50 " " 1.15
25 " "60

Crushed Poultry or Clam Shell

This is an excellent shell for all poultry; costs less than the genuine oyster shell, and many feeders claim it has the same feeding value. Sold only in 100 lb. sacks.

100 lbs. sacked.....\$0.70
500 " " per hun.. .60

Crushed Oyster Shell

The importance of Oyster Shell as a poultry feed is no experiment.

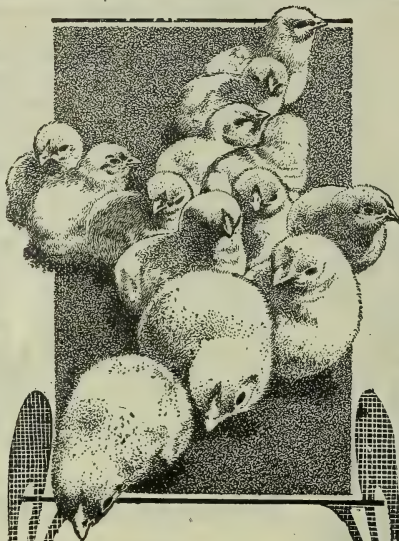
100 lbs. sacked.....\$0.85
50 " "50

Reliable Laying Food

This is an extra good value. Handling seeds in large quantities enables us to place the **Reliable** on the market at a very low cost. You cannot buy the separate articles the **Reliable** contains and feed your poultry as cheaply as with this mixture, besides having it well mixed and correctly balanced.

100 lbs. sacked.....\$2.00

!Special Prices in Larger Quantities.



It's Easy to Hatch Chicks

The difficulty is in raising them; the death rate among young chicks is something frightful. What is the cause? In nine cases out of ten it is bowel complaint or indigestion, resulting from improper feeding. Chicks cannot thrive on a diet of mash food, corn meal or the table scraps.

Special Chick Food

Is a mixture of about twenty grains, seeds and grit carefully compounded in correct proportion, of just the right size for best results, fanned and sifted free from all dust and chaff. It is a perfectly balanced food on which chicks thrive amazingly. It contains all the necessary bone and muscle forming elements.

100 lbs. sacked, - \$2.50
50 " " 1.35
25 " "75

Scratch Screenings

The food that promotes exercise; a desirable cheap article to keep before the poultry at all times, containing Millet, Kaffir, and other seed screenings. Big value, price considered.

100 lbs. sacked..... 75¢

Ground Dried Blood

Your poultry often requires something of this character. Also an effective remedy for young calves with scours.

100 lbs. sacked.....\$3.25
50 " " 1.65

Less quantity 3½¢ per lb.

Beef Scraps

Containing the necessary protein for effective use.

100 lbs. sacked.... \$3.00
50 " " 1.55

Less quantities 3½¢ per lb.

Mica Grit

This valuable article cannot be too highly recommended. Chickens are so constituted as to require a grit. Mica is best.

Sacked, coarse or fine—

100 lbs.....\$1.00
50 "60

Less quantity 2¢ per lb.

Ground Bone

This is one of the important feeds for poultry. We offer the four sizes in 100-lb. lots sacked—

No. 1—Extra coarse\$2.50
No. 2—Coarse 2.50
No. 3—Medium 2.40
No. 4—Fine..... 2.40

Less quantity 3¢ per lb.

All our Chick and Laying Foods are registered and guaranteed under the Kansas Pure Food and Feeding Stuffs Law and bear a tag showing the guaranteed percentage of protein and fat.

Samples mailed on application. Special prices on large quantities.

Prices subject to market changes. All Poultry Foods sold F. O. B. Atchison.

The Barker Weeder and Mulcher

An Entirely New Idea in Garden Cultivators

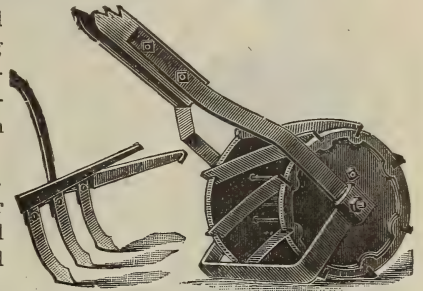
Operates Upon the Principle of a Lawn Mower, as shown in the Illustration. One Man with this Tool will do the Work of Ten Men with Hoes, and do it Better.

It has a knife that runs below the surface of the soil and a set of revolving blades which pass over it cutting off all weeds. It cultivates and pulverizes the soil, forming a mulch, prevents evaporation and conserves the moisture in the soil so that a crop may be grown with a minimum amount of rain.

The tool must be tried in the field to be appreciated. Its worth cannot be judged by looking at it. We ask our customers to take this tool and try it. If it does not do all that we claim for it, it may be returned at our expense and the money paid for it will be refunded.

It is not a complicated tool. There is nothing to get out of order or break down at a time when delays are expensive and vexatious. It runs easy and with a steady forward push, no backward and forward or see-saw motion as is required with other wheel hoes, consequently it works twice as fast besides doing the work better. There is no danger of cutting the plants in the row, it may be brought up closer to the row than any other cultivator or weeder and it thus avoids practically all hand weeding.

It can be used to good advantage in the smallest family garden as well as in the largest fields of Onion Sets or Sugar Beets, etc. It is really an indispensable tool and will save its cost in one day's weeding. For deeper work, it is provided with a set of three cultivator teeth.



Price, complete

-

-

\$5.00



FITZ-ALL. Adjustable.
Fits on anywhere.

Sprayers

Fitz-All Barrel Sprayer

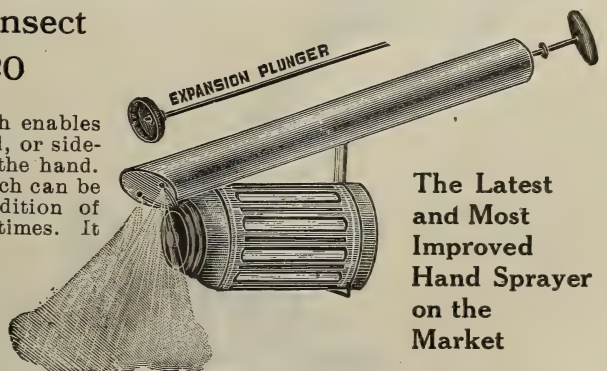
As the name implies, can be fitted to any shape or style barrel or tank. Easily adjusted. The construction is simple and durable. This sprayer develops a high pressure and delivers a fog-like spray that penetrates to every part of the foliage. All the working parts are of solid brass, including plunger, plunger case, valves, valve seats, discharge cylinder, etc. The valves can easily be removed whenever necessary. This is a decided advantage. The agitators can be adjusted to fit any and all barrels or tanks for the most efficient service. Thorough agitation is what you get in this pump. Ease of operation is another feature not to be overlooked. Get a Fitz-All and be satisfied.

Price, with 10 ft. hose and one nozzle, \$11.60

Double Tube Lightning Insect Exterminator, No. 20

Made with slanting air chamber, which enables the operator to spray upward, downward, or sideways, by simply turning the sprayer in the hand. It has a detachable glass reservoir, which can be filled without removing cap. The condition of the contents can be readily seen at all times. It is provided with special expansion plunger. It distributes either liquid or powder evenly, and is the best sprayer for small shrubbery and garden plants.

Price, - - - Each, 75c



**The Latest
and Most
Improved
Hand Sprayer
on the
Market**

SPRAY PUMPS

"W. & B." SPRAY PUMP

Is made of brass, and is therefore impervious to the action of acids and liquids, and will not rust or corrode. The pump is placed directly in water or other liquid, insuring a perfect suction. The pump can be used for washing windows, buggies, etc., and for general spraying purposes. Price, \$3.00.

DEMING BARREL SPRAY PUMP

The outfit shown in the accompanying cut makes a first-class orchard sprayer at a low cost. It has an adjustable attachment or base to fit the top or side of any barrel. We furnish a wooden base upon which the pump rests, so that all that is necessary to fit up the outfit is to cut a 10x10 inch opening in the top of an oil or whiskey barrel, place in the pump, and the sprayer is ready for use.

No. 550—Pump only. Price \$8.00.

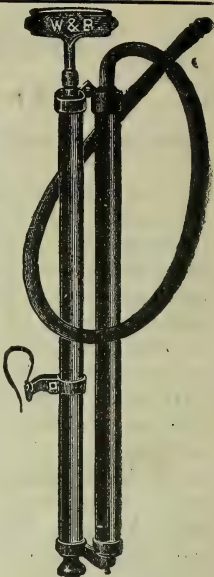
Outfit A—As above, with 12½ feet of ½-in hose. Bordeaux nozzles and pole connection. Price \$12.00.

Outfit B—As above, with two 12½-ft. sections of ½-in. hose. Bordeaux nozzles and pole connections. Price \$16.00.



No. 550. Outfit A.

pressure from two to six days, which no other machine will do. This sprayer is used for spraying potatoes, and for general garden use, spraying trees, etc.; in fact, it will spray anything in a liquid form. Ten acres of potatoes can be sprayed in a day. Full instructions on each machine. Price \$5.00 each.



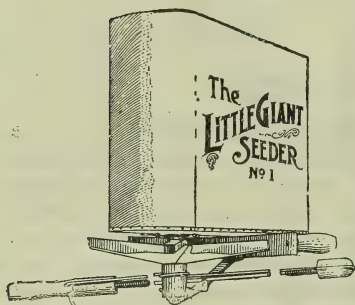
W. & B.

The New Lightning Compressed Air Sprayer

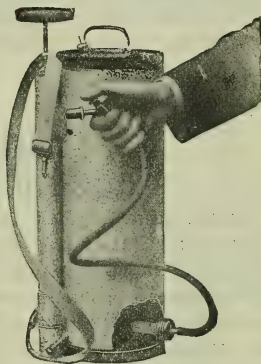
Is made of heavy galvanized iron, holding about four gallons.

There is no labor required to operate this machine; simply fill the tank about two-thirds full of liquid, pump in a few strokes of air and the sprayer will do the rest. The sprayer will hold the

BROADCAST HAND SEEDERS



Little Giant, No. 1. Each \$1.25.

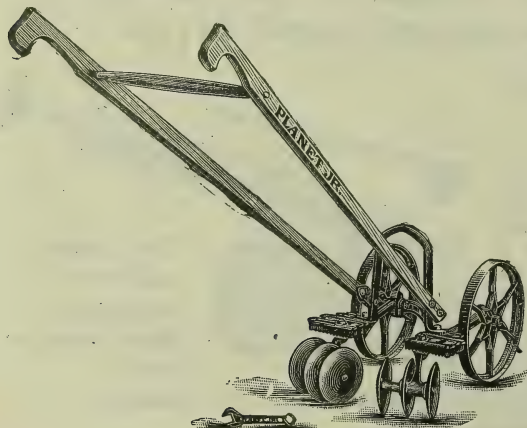


The "New Lightning."



Little Giant, No. 3. Each \$1.75.

LITTLE GIANT SEED SOWERS—The Little Giant will save one-half the labor and one-third the seed over hand sowing, besides greatly increasing the crop by more equal distribution of the seeds. Man or boy can sow on hilly, stumpy, stony and rough, as well as on clean and old land, perfectly even any quantity (one quart to three bushels) per acre, with ease to the operator. Will sow at a round thirty to fifty feet. A man walking at a rate of three miles an hour will sow ninety acres of wheat or sixty-five acres of clover seed in a day of ten hours.



No. 13½. Planet Jr. Double Wheel Disc Hoe, \$6.00

Planet Junior Tools

This is a new tool which will give excellent satisfaction, especially in tough or peat lands. There are three discs, oil tempered, on each side, which may all be used at once, or two on a side as preferred. The discs are adjustable for depth and to throw to or from the row as desired.

The discs will fit any other model Planet Jr. Double and Single Wheel Hoes, except No. 19.

Discs, Per Pair. \$2.25.

No. Date Received How Sent B. O. Ref.

ORDER SHEET

FOR GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS, ETC.

The Mangelsdorf Bros. Co., Atchison, Kansas.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS FOR ORDERING IN FRONT OF CATALOGUE.

WRITE PLAINLY. BE SURE TO FILL IN THESE BLANKS.

AMOUNT ENCLOSED

Name

Postal Money Order, - \$

Post Office _____

Express Money Order, -

Draft, - - - - -

County _____

Draft, - - - - -

Coin, - - - - -

State _____

Postage Stamps, - -

Total -

NOTE—If Peas, Beans and Corn are ordered sent by mail, add 10¢ per pint, 15¢ per quart to catalogue prices for POSTAGE.

Express or Freight Office }

Date 190.....

Quantity

NAMES OF ARTICLES WANTED

Price

Dollars

Cents

[OVER]

Return after Five Days to

The Mangelsdorf Bros. Co.

Atchison,

Seedsmen.

Kansas.

No. 16—This latest and best single wheel hoe has a very full set of tools, several of them being of new design, such as have been found to work in the very best manner. It has a 11-inch wheel with broad face; it is very light, strong and easy running. It has adjustable handles and quick-change frame. The tools are a well-shaped plow for marking out, plowing, covering, and late cultivation; a pair of 6-inch shield hoes and three all steel cultivator teeth; also a set of two rakes, just the thing for preparing ground for the seed drill. A practical leaf-guard holds up the plants, while thorough work is being done underneath: the frame changes in height, and the wheel may be attached to the other side of the frame, when both sides of the row may be hoed at one passage. **PRICE \$5.85.**

NO. 17—This tool is identical with No. 16, but has only a pair of 6-inch hoes, a plow and a set of cultivator teeth, an outfit sufficient for most garden work. The other attachments can be added at any time. **PRICE \$5.00.**

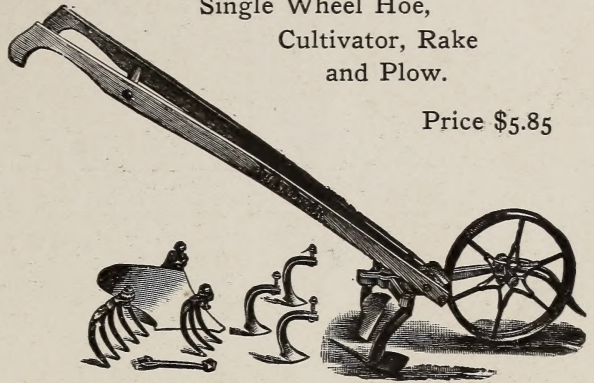
NO. 18—This tool has the same frame and handles as No. 17, but has one pair of 6-inch hoes only, the tools that are most constantly used throughout the season. All the other tools can be added as needed. **PRICE \$3.50.**

Seed Drills, Cultivators, Etc.

"PLANET JR." No. 16

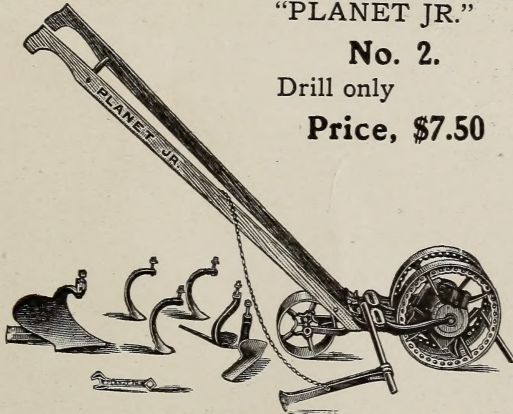
Single Wheel Hoe,
Cultivator, Rake
and Plow.

Price \$5.85



"PLANET JR." No. 2.

Drill only
Price, \$7.50



The "PLANET JR." No. 1

Combination Drill, Wheel Hoe Cultivator and Plow.

This has long been the most popular combined tool made. As a seed sower it is identical with the No. 2 "Planet Jr." Drill, except in size, and has all its merits, its strength, durability, ease of operation and perfection of work. See cut. It has a complete set of cultivating tools, and all its work is rapid, easy, perfect and delightful. When used as a drill the seed is sown with great regularity and at uniform depth, regulated at pleasure. The hopper holds one quart. From a drill it is changed to its other uses by unscrewing but two bolts, when any of the attachments shown in the cut can be quickly made ready for use. **PRICE \$9.50.**

"PLANET JR." No. 4

This admirable tool combines in a single convenient implement a capital hill dropping seeder, a perfect drill seeder, a single wheel hoe, a cultivator, and a plow. It holds two quarts and as a seeder it sows in continuous rows, or drops in hills at five different distances. It is thrown out of gear by simply raising the handles. The index is accurate, simple and easily set. The drill is detached and the tool frame substituted by removing but one bolt. It then becomes a single wheel hoe, garden plow or cultivator. It is useful almost every day of the season, at every stage of garden work. With this one implement the small farmer can do practically all the work in his small crops. **PRICE COMPLETE \$11.00. AS A DRILL ONLY, \$9.00.**

The "PLANET JR." No. 4

Combined Hill and Drill Seeder
and Single Wheel Hoe



"PLANET JR." No. 12

Double Wheel Hoe,
Cultivator
and Plow.

Price, \$7.00



NO. 12—This perfected Wheel Hoe is invaluable for use in all small crops. Its variety of work is almost incredible. Changes and adjustments of the tools are made with the greatest quickness. It has 11-inch wheels, which can be set at four different distances apart; the frame is malleable, with ample room for tool adjustment, and can be set at three different heights. The handles are adjustable at any height and being attached at the arch, are undisturbed in making changes of adjustment in frame, wheels or tools. The arch is of stiff steel, usually high; the quick change frame permits the tools to be changed without removing the nuts. All the blades are of tempered and polished steel. **PRICE \$7.00.**

"PLANET JR." NO. 13.

The same frame as above with one pair of hoes only. **PRICE \$4.75.**

Complete Catalogue of "Planet Jr." Tools mailed free



ALP ALFA
WE ARE HEADQUARTERS
FOR
HIGH-GRADE
SEEDS

HEDRETH
YELLOW
DENT

BOONE COUNTY
WHITE

THE TWO BEST VARIETIES
FOR KANSAS
AND ALL SECTIONS SOUTH

THE MANGELSDORF BROS. CO.
ATCHISON, KANS.

HOME SHOW PRINT, ATCHISON.